REGISTERED No. 41—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,357.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in *advance* ....Rs. 42
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
Second do .... ,, 2 8
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do .... 4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,659 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 5th September 1872, at 4 P.M.

Sept. 1872.		Sept. 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave Galle	15
,, Carwar	7	,, Negapatam	18
,, Mangalore	8	,, Pondicherry	19
,, Cannanore	9	,, Madras	21
,, Tellicherry	9	,, Coconada	23
,, Calicut	10	,, Vizagapatam	24
,, Beypore	10	,, Bimlipatam	24
,, Cochin	11	,, Gopaulpore	25
,, Alleppy	12	,, False Point	26
,, Tuticorin	13	Arrive CALCUTTA	28
,, Colombo	14		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris St am Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September 1872, at noon.

Sept. 1872.		Oct. 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave BUSREH	2
Arrive Kurrachee	14	Arrive Fao	2
,, Gwadur	16	,, Bushire	4
,, Muscat	18	,, Linga	9
,, Bunder Abbas	20	,, Bunder Abbas	11
,, Linga	22	,, Muscat	13
,, Bahrein	24	,, Gwadur	15
,, Bushire	24	,, Kurrachee	17
,, Fao	26	,, BOMBAY	21
,, BUSREH	27		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, commencing from 29th May 1872.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above about the end of SEPTEMBER.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING WINES, &c.
FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL ....Rs. 500
,, SUEZ.................. ,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Passenger Steamer ORESTE, 1,760 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th October. This Steamer has good accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 2nd September 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

ARABIA, on TUESDAY, 1st October 1872.
PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

Under Contract with Government.

THE BROACH and GOGO STEAM FERRY will COMMENCE PLYING on and after the 15th September.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. HIDALGO are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd September 1872.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. MILBANKE are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel.

This steamer having met with damage owing to bad weather on the voyage from Liverpool, which will consequently form a *General Average Claim*, Consignees are required to sign the Average Bond now in circulation, and in forwarding Bills of Lading for our inspection and countersignature to accompany these documents with a declaration of the value of their respective shipments, as well as a deposit on account of General Average, equivalent to 1 per cent. on the value, pending adjustment of the Statement.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd September 1872.

Dr. A. FITZPATRICK,

SURGEON DENTIST,

(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 6th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG, (1,584 tons, and 250 H.P.), Captain G. J. Babot, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 9th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. Coleman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 6th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,

No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, with best Platedware, Rich Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Pictures, &c., at the Bombay Education Society's Bungalow, Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th September, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, the property of John Firth, Esq., about to leave Bombay.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days previously.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th September 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF A CHOICE SELECTION OF SUPERIOR PERFUMERY, FROM THE WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, NAPOLEON PRICE & Co.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of superior Perfumery, consisting of fashionable and concentrated Perfumes, Damask Rose, Lilium Auratum, Violet Powder, Golden Oil, Marrow Oil, Cherry Tooth Paste, Old Brown Windsor Soap, Camphor Soap, Shaving Cream, ambrosial, &c.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES, from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex s.s. Oscar, via Suez Canal.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will submit to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms an invoice of 23 packages fresh Oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, Raspberry vinegar, essence of Anchovies, assorted syrup, essence of coffee, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, pearl barley, assorted tart fruits, 2 lb. jars, and 1 lb. tins, assorted jams and jellies, Oxford and Bologna sausages, herrings, assorted soups, Lancashire mushroom, herring a la sardine, Milton oysters, potted meats, cocoa and milk, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Chedder and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th September 1872.

NOTICES.

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED, PER STEAMER GEELONG.

A CHOICE BRAND OF

MANILLA CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Cigars No. 1, per 1,000	Rs. 90
Do. No. 2 ,, ,,	,, 60
Cheroots, ,, Cavite, Extra Fine	,, 70
Cigars No. 2 ,, ,,	,, 70

JUST LANDED, PER STEAMER BERTRAM RIGBY,

GUINNESS' STOUT,

By SPARKES AND MOLINE.

Quarts in Original Cases of 4 doz., per doz	Rs. 5 12
,, in single dozens	6 0
Pints in Original Cases of 8 doz., per doz	3 12
,, in single dozens	4 0

SHORTLY EXPECTED PER s.s. HIDALGO,

BASS' PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY

STONE AND CO.,

In Quarts, Imperial Pints, and Pints.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CLARET, BURGUNDIES,
GERMAN WINES,
CHAMPAGNE, MOSELLE,
BICHE-LATOUR'S CELEBRATED BRANDIES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

NOTICE.

In order to clear the present Stock of Wines and Brandies, Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in offering the following Liberal Discounts,

FOR CASH ONLY.

5 per cent. discount on taking 5 dozen.
10 ,, ,, ,, 10 ,,
15 ,, ,, ,, 20 ,, or more.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

OILMAN STORES.

TEA.

SOUCHONG, Extra Fine, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each, at Rs. 10-8 per box.

SOUCHONG, Fine, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 8 8 per box.

FINEST FLOWER PEKOE, in 1 lb. Canisters Rs. 2-8 per lb.

FLOWERY PEKOE, Superior Quality, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 12 per box.

CANDLES.

PRICE'S PATENT BELMONT SPERM SALOON CANDLES in packets of six, weighing 12 ounces, nett, per packet 6½ as.
Do. do. 16 do. do. 9 as.

J. NEUBERG.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND!

Passengers from out-stations, Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.,

can provide themselves best with

AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS;
Folding Chairs:
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
The Compendium of Games, &c., &c.
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS

Manilla, Coconada, Trichinopoly, of first-rate quality:

Pipes, Tobaccos, &c., &c.:
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,

Barrie's celebrated Chatni, Currie Powder and Paste, Mulligatani Paste and Madras Sauce:

Infants' & Invalids' Foods:

Nursery Lamps and Appliances:

LUNCHEON BASKETS:
Pocket Canteens, and Dram Flasks:
PORTMANTEAUX & TRAVELLING BAGS.
Ladies' Metal Bonnet Boxes & Trunks:
STATIONERY;

Purses, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Desks, Papers and Envelopes, Writing Cases, &c., &c.

TOILET REQUISITES,

Eau-de-Cologne, Soap, Sponge, Dentifrice, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes; Pommade, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS

of every description of the best brands

from

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

FORT ESTABLISHMENT:—Opposite the Post Office, and the Oriental Bank, and near to the Esplanade Hotel.
BYCULLA ESTABLISHMENT:—Opposite the Byculla, and near to the Adelphi Hotels,

BOMBAY.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S

GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS,

at Moderate Prices for Cash.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, Post free to India.

GENTLEMEN'S ELASTIC BOOTS,

Calf for walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, 21s.; Hide Hunting Boots, 45s.; Morocco Slippers, 7s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and Remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, sent Carriage free to Bombay, Calcutta or Madras.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLER' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy........................ Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Compara[illegible]aries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week

Annual Subscription in advance ......Rs. 10
Single Copy............................ Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS'S

DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

DIRECTRESS ....Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, SEPT. 6,

Will be produced, POSITIVELY FOR THE LAST TIME IN BOMBAY, the ELEGANT "FAIRY" COMEDY, in Three Acts, entitled,

THE PALACE OF TRUTH,

By W. S. GILBERT, Esquire.

SATURDAY, 7th SEPTEMBER,

THE COLLEEN BAWN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle..............Rs. 5 | Gallery....................Rs. 2
Stalls...................... ,, 3 |

Doors open at 8-15; Performance to commence at 9.

Tickets may be had and places secured at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co., where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Smoking strictly prohibited in all parts of the Theatre.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—The RETURN MATCH—PUBLIC SCHOOLS v. THE WORLD—will be PLAYED THIS AFTERNOON at half-past five. Members will please be punctual.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Undersigned will be prepared to receive TENDERS, up to the 20th instant, for the PURCHASE of the whole or a portion of about 9 tons of OLD BRASS, now lying in the Company's Locomotive Stores, Parell, where the same can be seen on application to the Storekeeper.

Tenders should state the price per lb., and Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 5th September 1872.

BASS' BEER IN WOOD.—The first shipments of the New Season's Brew are SHORTLY EXPECTED, Orders for which may now be registered with the Undersigned.

LYON & Co.,
Agents for Messrs. BASS & Co.

Special MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

The attention of the Medical Profession is requested to the following *New Medicinal Bromides*, separate or in combination, suggested and successfully prescribed *by Dr. B. W. Richardson*, who, in introducing the Bromides of Quinine, Morphine, and Strychnine as therapeutic agents, at a Meeting of the Medical Society, gave as his opinion *that the Bromides were best administered in the form of Syrups*.

SYRUPS OF THE BROMIDES OF
Quinine;
Quinine and Morphine;
Quinine, Morphine, and Strychnine;
Iron Quinine and Strychnine.

THE SYRUP OF
Lacto-Phosphate of Lime,
Recommended by Dr. L. Dusart.

"THE LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME is a New Medicament, the preparation of which is scientifically founded on the simplest and most undeniable physiological data. It is a combination of Phosphate of Lime—of all mineral substances the one most necessary to life—and of Lactic Acid, its natural solvent. Its uses are manifold and evident. It is enough to state in a general manner that it ensures digestion, brings back or increases the appetite, acts as a general excitant of the nutritive functions, and combats adynamia in the numerous cases where it exists."

Prepared at the Laboratory, Byculla,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
WILLS' CELEBRATED BRISTOL; Bird's Eye, Cut Cavendish, Latakia, and Smoking Mixture, per tin	1 0	1 2
REAL TURKEY, for Cigarettes, per tin	1 8	1 12
TREACHER's "Passing Clouds" Cigarettes, box of 100	2 8	2 12
VIRGINIAN TOBACCOS, of "El Dorado" and "Milo Rido" brands, per lb.	3 0	3 8
Do. do. SUN CURED "Fruits and Flowers" in foiled round sticks, 16 to the lb. box	2 8	3 0
VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF HONEY DEW of the celebrated "Ristori" brand, per lb.	3 0	3 8

Liberal reductions to purchasers of large quantities.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FENCING KIT.

Foils; Single Sticks;
HAND GUARDS; LUNGING PADS;
Jackets; Masks;
and
ACCOUTREMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

MRS. LAKE,

SILK MERCER, MILLINER, DRESS AND HABIT-MAKER,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

BRANCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 15, CIVIL LINES,
POONA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, Kirkee, &c., that she has just opened a Branch of her Establishment in Poona, at No. 15, Civil Lines, where she will have much pleasure in showing a most Elegant and Fashionable Consignment of MILLINERY, &c., together with the latest Novelties of the season, *which have been specially selected for her from the best Paris and London Houses*.

Wedding Trousseaux, Ball Dresses, Flowers, Feathers, Bonnets, Hats, Satins, Silks, Hair Plaits, Frizettes, Gloves, Alpaca, Black and Colored, Muslins, Prints, Cambrics, &c.

Mrs. LAKE, MILLINER, &c. — No. 15, CIVIL LINES, POONA. — UXBRIDGE HOUSE, Byculla, Bombay. — Mrs. LAKE, MILLINER, &c.

Gloves, French Corsets, Embroidered Petticoats, Flounced Muslin Petticoats, Laces, Velvets, Blondes, ready-made *Under-Linen, Gloves and Neckties for Gentlemen.*

Price Lists on Application.

Booties, Infants' Hoods, Cloaks and Pellisses, Children's Hats and Bonnets, Children's Dresses, Bibs, Embroidered Short Frocks, Woollen Socks for "Infants," White and Colored Sun Hats, &c.

Price Lists on Application.

Organdis, Brilliants, Piquès, Lace Polonaises, Lace and Muslin Sets, Garibaldis, Crinolines, &c., &c.

Price Lists on Application.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER.
ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.
TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or Poona.

No. 15, CIVIL LINES, POONA,
AND
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

1st *July*, 1872.

MONSOON.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO THE LATE LORD MAYO, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of SHIRTINGS, WATERPROOFS, TWEEDS, &c., just received per s.s. PESHAWUR.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

		Rs a.
WATERPROOFS.	Coats	16 0
	Leggings	5 8
	Caps	3 8
SHIRTS	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 8
	Badham's Pure all Wool, each	8 8
	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6 8
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz.	60 0
	Badham's White ,, ,,	60 0
	Badham's Spun Silk ,,	12 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, per doz	6 8
	Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, per doz..	6 8
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 0
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4 8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze ,, ,,	26 0
	Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each	6 0
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat	12 8
	Ellwood's Drab Shell Hat	5 8
	Black Felt Worthing, Isis, and Derby	6 0
	Black Felt Cantab and Stanhope	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6 8
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	25 0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0
	White and Drab Hunting Hats	15 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber, Clarence and Cantab	2 8
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2 12
	The Campbell Bow	1 8
	The Windsor's	2 8
	The Romal Satin"	3 0
TIES	Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb	1 0
	Coloured ,, ,,	1 8
	White Dress Ties, from	8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 8
	,, ,, ,, Coloured Borders	5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric, from	10 8
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).	
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.	
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application.	

BADHAM AND CO.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

A. ALLAN,

17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the MONSOON, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS:—

Fancy Tweed Coats, newest style	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 20
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit	,, 8 8	
Ditto Superior Quality		,, 25
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted	Rs. 18 8	,, 30
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably	,, 12 8	
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers		,, 16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits	Rs. 10 to	,, 18
Winsey, all-Wool, Silk and Wool Shirts	,, 5 to	,, 9

HOSIERY,

English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woolen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-Shirts.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.

Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes.
New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.
UNIFORMS MADE ACCORDING TO REGULATION.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest Weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.
Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap .... Rs. 20
Drab do. do. .... ,, 30
For Waterproof Suit send size of Chest, Height, and Cash.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

THE PROPERTIES of this now celebrated Indian remedy are TONIC, re-invigorating every nerve and muscle of the system. Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

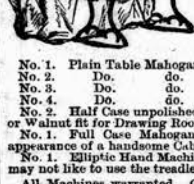
THE CELEBRATED FUTTEHGURH TENTS.

—Messrs. RATEERAM & Co. beg to inform the Public in general that they are prepared to supply DURBAR TENTS and CAMP EQUIPAGE, made of the very best material, with latest improvements in shape and style. They are manufactured by their Futtehgurh Tent Manufacturing Company and are guaranteed to be the best in India.

For particulars and detailed Price List apply to our Agents

Messrs. GORDON AND ESSAI,
General Merchants and Outstation Agents,
Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!



THE Celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL, SILENT WORKING LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, so well known for unrivalled excellence of work, easiness of comprehension, and simplicity of construction.

The following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Assessories at the Office of the Undersigned:—

No. 1. Plain Table Mahogany or Walnut, Polished.
No. 2. Do. do. do. do.
No. 3. Do. do. do. do.
No. 4. Do. do. do. do.
No. 2. Half Case unpolished Walnut, or polished Mahogany or Walnut fit for Drawing Rooms.
No. 1. Full Case Mahogany or Walnut Polished. It has the appearance of a handsome Cabinet.
No. 1. Elliptic Hand Machine, fit for Ladies, or for those who may not like to use the treadles.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Lessons for using the Machines given to purchasers gratis.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street,
Sole Agents for Messrs. WHEELER and WILSON.

Agents:—
Poona.................. Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat.................. Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore .... Baboo Moheschunder Chatterjee.

MEDICINE CHESTS

IN EVERY VARIETY.

KEMP'S MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION,
2nd EDITION.

"Well known throughout the Presidency, * * * throughout most interesting."—*Bombay Gazette.*

"Their Medicine Chests are models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*

"A very useful little book. * * * In up-country stations the Medicine Chests will be found very valuable."—*Times of India.*

"A miniature volume * * the most comprehensive * * we have ever seen."—*Deccan Herald.*

"An invaluable Companion to those who possess Medicine Chests."—*Jubbulpore Chronicle.*

"The arrangement * * is admirable, * * the instructions are exceedingly clear and simple, * * if the Medicine Chests are arranged on as sensible a principle, they must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

"An admirable little guide, * * we feel safe in recommending 'Kemp's Companion.'"—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE
DISTRICT MEDICINE CHEST,

As recommended in the New Work, entitled,
"MEDICAL HINTS FOR THE DISTRICTS,"
BY
A BOMBAY ARMY SURGEON.

Carefully furnished with the remedies therein described.

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST AND EVERY INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOW READY—PRICE ONE SHILLING,

THE
St. JAMES' MAGAZINE
AND
UNITED EMPIRE REVIEW,
FOR AUGUST, 1872.

CONTENTS:

Some Thoughts on our Colonial Policy.
The Cravens of the Cravenscroft. By the Author of "The Tenants of Moore Lodge."
The Potheen Makers. An Irish Tale.
The Adventures of Three Englishmen and Three Russians in South Africa. With 5 Illustrations.
Paul Maxwell's Career.
The Fatal Inheritance. By Mrs. S. R. Townshend Mayer.
Miss Dorothy's Charge. By the Author of "My Daughter Elinor," "Miss Van Kortland," &c. With Illustration.
Voices from the Street. The Pharisee and the Sinner.
The Most Beautiful of the Three. A Judicial Difficulty. Translated from the Hungarian of Maurus Jokai, by Sir John Bowring.
The Lonely Life. By L. Knatchbull-Hugessen.
Recollections of School-Days in an American Female Seminary.
Obituary of the Month.

LONDON.
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, LOW, AND SEARLE,
188, FLEET STREET, E.C.

G'S LINIMENT,

An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP AND Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

WE beg to solicit the orders of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India for our WINES and SPIRITS, and would especially direct attention to our liberal terms and low quotations.

The excellence of our Brands of Wines and Spirits is fully established; to new arrivals in the country we shall, however, be happy to forward, post free on application, copies of upwards of Seventy Testimonials received from Mess Presidents, all alike testifying to the general satisfaction we have given, as well by the uniform good quality of the supplies sent, as by our prompt and careful attention to all orders entrusted to us.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood, that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange any that may not be approved.

Detailed Price Lists and any information required will be sent on application.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND LONDON.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

BRANDY:—	
Brandenburg Frères' Cognac Grand Champagne Très Vieille, Extra Fine	Rs. 65 per Doz.
Do. do. do. Très Vieille, Superfine.	,, 35 ,,
Do. Cognac, No. 1	,, 23 ,,
Do. do. No. 2	,, 17 ,,
CLARET:—	
Brandenburg Frères'* Grand Vin Chateau Lafite, 1864	,, 30 ,,
Do.* Chateau Leoville	,, 24 ,,
Do.* do. Larose	,, 16 ,,
Do.* Medoc	,, 12 ,,
Do.* Pauillac	,, 9 ,,
WHITE BORDEAUX:—	
Brandenburg Freres'* Chateau Iquem	,, 23 ,,
Do.* do. do. Latour	,, 18 ,,
Do.* do. do. Sauternes	,, 16 ,,
Do.* Haut Sauternes	,, 13 ,,

All Wines marked with a Star may be had also in Pints at Rs. 2 per box of 2 dozen extra.

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF ITALIAN WINES.

Nebiolo, fine	1865	Rs. 14 per doz.	Quarts.
,, superfine	1865	,, 15 ,,	,,
Gattinara	1865	,, 17 ,,	,,
Tokay	1865	,, 16-8 ,,	,,
Frachetto Sparkling	1865	,, 14 ,,	,,
Villa Costa	1867	,, 14-8 ,,	,,
Barolo	1869	,, 16-8 ,,	,,
,, old	1868	,, 15 ,,	,,
Grignolino	1871	,, 14 ,,	,,
Moskato	1871	,, 14-8 ,,	,,
,, old	1868	,, 20 ,,	,,
Montepulciano		,, 20-8 ,,	,,
Moskato Rhine Trebbia		,, 26 ,,	,,
Facon Rhine		,, 15 ,,	,,

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,
Sole Agents for Messrs. Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

VINO PUERO SHERRY.

Rs. 32 per dozen, Cash.

Just to hand, a fresh parcel of this very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, very clean and extremely dry.

We shall shortly be in possession of a further supply of our well-known

MANZANILLA.

Sherries at Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, 30 per dozen, Cash, in Stock.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

WINES specially selected for INDIA.

Page and Sandeman's Shipping.

	In London.	In Bombay.
SHERRIES—Dry Pale, Red Seal	s/ 32	Rs. 20
Ditto Black Seal	,, 36	,, 22
Dry, Soft, Amontillado Character, Brown Seal	,, 48	,, 28
Amontillado, Real Superior, Blue Seal	,, 54	,, 32
PORTS—Red Seal	,, 36	,, 22
Black Seal	,, 41	,, 26
PEACH BITTERS LIQUEUR. A substitute for Sherry and Bitters	,, 36	,, 18
DAUMAL ET FILS CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE—Dry, Finest Quality	,, 63	,, 36
SHERRY—Fine Dry, Amontillado (Ashburner)	Per Dozen	,, 24
CHAMPAGNES—A. Collin's Fleur de Sillery	,,	,, 22
SICILIAN CLARET—A pure full-bodied Wine	,,	,, 10
CLARETS—Medoc (Boireau Fils Freres)	,,	,, 9
St. Julien (G. Preller & Co.)	,,	,, 10
Chateaux Leoville & Mouton	,,	,, 20
SPARKLING HOCK—Beckhard's No. 1	,,	,, 30
Ditto No. 2	,,	,, 28
Ditto MOSELLE Ditto No. 1	,,	,, 30
RUDESHEIMER—Beckhard's Finest	,,	,, 34
HOCKHEIM—Beckhard's Finest	,,	,, 28

ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

VERMOUTH BITTERS.

THE demand for these Bitters is rapidly increasing. Taken with Sodawater as a peg they make a most refreshing beverage.

ORANGE BITTERS.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

FOR SALE.

THOMAS DUNKIN & SONS' CHAMPAGNE COGNAC at, to close an account, Rs. 17 per dozen.
HAUT SAUTERNE at Rs. 12, or for 6 dozens Rs. 10 per dozen.
AYALA ALBRECHT'S CHATEAU D'AY CHAMPAGNE. Quarts, Rs. 30; Pints, Rs. 16.

GOLD LEAF CAVENDISH TOBACCO,

(Cut) very superior, in 10 lbs. tins, at Rs. 40 per tin. This Tobacco commands the very highest price in New York, and is well worth the attention of Messes.

ITALIAN MARBLE SLABS, polished and rough, Tiles for Flooring, Baths, Pillars, Tazzas, &c. Particulars and prices on application.

ANTROBUS & Co.,
(Late Rennie, Scovell & Co.)

5, Church Lane, Bombay, 2nd September 1872.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA DUBLIN STOUT XXXXX.

BOTTLED BY SPARKS MOLINE.

Strongly recommended for Invalids, being perfectly free from acidity and possessing great nourishing properties.

Quarts..............................Rs. 7 per dozen, Cash.
Pints................................ ,, 5 ,, ,,

We have very frequent shipments, and the demand for our Stout is sufficiently great to effect a ready sale as soon as landed, which prevents our stock from accumulating, thus our importations can always be relied on as being perfectly sound and fresh.

A fresh shipment has just arrived—registered orders will receive immediate attention.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CLARETS' 65 VINTAGE.

From Rs. 10 to Rs. 28 per dozen.

Our Clarets reach us direct from the growers, and are unequalled at their respective prices.

STILL BURGUNDY.

Rs. 20 per dozen.

We recommend this Wine with every confidence. It is far superior to any Wine in the market at the same quotation

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH

CORDON BLEU CHAMPAGNE.

Rs. 32 per doz., Cash.

THIS WINE, although cheap, is really a good wholesome dry Champagne—pure Epernay. We recommend it for tiffin or evening parties.

GOLD NECK CHAMPAGNE.

No. [illegible] ry extremely delicate
,, 2 Extra Dry do. do.
,, 3 Very Dry do. do.
,, 4 The driest Wine obtainable.
Rs. 44 per doz.

These Brands are all of the 1st Quality, full of aroma, and as Vintage Wines they are unequalled.

DOUBLE MAGNUMS of Champagne 1st Quality Dry. Each Bottle is equal to 4 ordinary Quarts Rs. 64 per case of 4.

IMPORTANT.—Our quotations for SPARKLING WINES are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns, and all cases are examined prior to despatch, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case. The risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

MR EDWARD MILLER has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from the 1st JANUARY 1872.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Bombay, 31st August 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, Hummum Street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant and Son).

THOMSON & Co.,
Chemists and Druggists.

CALCUTTA.—NOTICE.—First class BOARD and LODGING at VERY MODERATE TERMS, No. 2, Middleton Row, Calcutta. A three-storied Bungalow, very commodious, and situate in one of the healthiest and best localities. Specially established under European management for Officers and Civilians, with suitable accommodation for Married Couples

WELLINGTON TERRACE, ESPLANADE ROAD, ESPLANADE.—Comfortable BOARD and LODGING for GENTLEMEN living in Bombay, or Travellers, the Home offering excellent accommodation for Officers and their Families on their way Home or to Up-country Stations. Apply on the Premises, or to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 20th, to TUESDAY the 24th instant (both days inclusive), for the PATETI and the Parsee NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
H. DUVAL, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
Fred. T. ATKINS, Offg. Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 3rd September 1872.

SASSOON PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—SEALED TENDERS for the ERECTION of a PRESS BUILDING, including Boiler House and Chimney, at Colaba, will be received up to 2 o'clock P.M. on TUESDAY, the 10th September 1872, at the Office of Mr. A. W. Forde, C.E., Meadow Street, where the Plans and Specification of the work can be seen, and all particulars learnt on application.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 27th August 1872.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The full Accounts of this Company in the form required by the "Life Assurance Act of 187." are published annually. Copies of the Report and Balance-sheet, together with a classified list of Policies in force (by which intending Assurers are enabled to estimate the prospective liabilities of the Company) and every information, may be obtained on application to

C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

19th August 1872.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westpn. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTICE to DEALERS, CONTRACTORS, MUNICIPALITIES, and other CONSUMERS of KEROSINE OIL, FLOUR, AMERICAN LUMBER, TOBACCO, &c.

FOR SALE.

Imported direct Ex American Ship NONANTUM.

KEROSINE OIL, Devoe's best refined, in Patent Cans with Screw Nozzles.
BEST FRESH AMERICAN TOBACCO, in Dwarf Boxes containing 20 to 23 lbs. each.
BEST REFINED SPIRITS of TURPENTINE.
BEST FRESH SWEET AMERICAN FLOUR, "Field's Extra" Brand, in Barrels.

Also on Hand,

PRESERVED MILK, PEACHES, GREEN CORN, PEAS and LOBSTERS.
AMERICAN STREET LAMPS, fitted with Burners for Kerosine Lights, well adapted for Street Lighting and large Buildings.

For Terms apply to the Undersigned.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

Bombay, 26th June 1872.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING, SHIPPING, AND FORWARDING AGENCY, BOMBAY,

UNDERTAKE on behalf of themselves and of COCKBURN'S UNITED SERVICE AGENCY SOCIETY, to transport parcels to and from England at the following unprecedented low and easily calculated rates, *which must be prepaid*, viz., for each lb. or fraction of a lb. Re. 1, provided that they do not measure more than at the rate of one cubic foot for each three pounds of weight, when they will be charged for at the rate of Rs. 3 per cubic foot or fraction of a cubic foot.

Parcels for shipment to England should be forwarded to the Elphinstone L. S. & F. Agency, opposite the Custom House, Bombay, and those for shipment to India, China, or Australia should be sent to Cockburn's U. S. Agency, 41, Haymarket, London, S. W., at least three days before the despatch of the Mail by which it is desired they should be forwarded.

Full particulars concerning the disposal of the parcels, including a declaration of their contents and value must accompany each.

F. MOOLJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd August 1872.

BANK OF BOMBAY (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the BANK of BOMBAY (in Liquidation) will be HELD at the Offices of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the Thirteenth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes:—

First.—To consider and determine on the course to be adopted in order to provide for the debts and liabilities of the Bank now still outstanding, the nominal amount of which is Rupees two hundred and three thousand seven hundred and two, annas four, and pies three, according to the particulars stated below, out of which sum of Rupees two hundred and three thousand seven hundred and two, annas four, and pies three, it is, however estimated that not more than Rupees fifty one thousand six hundred and thirty-five will be established as payable.

Second.—To consider and decide as to the adoption of a scheme whereby, in order to facilitate the dissolution of the Bank and to provide for the said outstanding debts and liabilities, it is proposed that the sum of Rupees sixty-one thousand six hundred and thirty-five shall be placed in the hands of two or more Trustees, to be nominated or approved of by the Proprietors at the meeting (Rupees fifty-one thousand six hundred and thirty-five thereof being contributed by the Bank, and Rupees ten thousand, the remainder thereof, being contributed by Mr. William Rodgie, the Liquidator of the Bank) upon Trust; that the said Trustees shall out of the said sum of Rupees sixty-one thousand six hundred and thirty-five pay all claims in respect of the said outstanding debts and liabilities of the Bank, which shall be satisfactorily established before the Thirteenth of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four, and that the said Trustees shall after the said day stand possessed of the balance of the said sum of Rupees sixty-one thousand six hundred and thirty-five then remaining in their hands (if any) in trust for the said Mr. William Rodgie, subject to any claim in respect of the said debts and liabilities which shall have been made before that time And that the said Mr. William Rodgie shall enter into covenants with the Bank and the Trustees for the payment by him of all claims in respect of the said outstanding debts and liabilities of the Bank, which the sum of Rupees sixty-one thousand six hundred and thirty-five, proposed to be placed in the hands of the Trustees, shall not be sufficient to pay, and also for the indemnification by him of the Bank and the Proprietors and the Trustees from all responsibility in respect of the said outstanding debts and liabilities of the Bank, copy of the Deed by which it is proposed to carry the above scheme into execution in case the same shall be approved by the Proprietors may be seen at the Office of Messieurs RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, Solicitors to the Bank, at Apollo Street, Bombay.

SCHEDULE OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS AND LIABILITIES

On Fifth July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two.

Current Deposit Accounts	Rs. 84,870 8 10
Bank Notes	83,640 0 0
Unclaimed Dividends	20,505 0 0
Fixed Deposits	4,216 7 0
Bank Post Bils	5,492 14 10
Interest on New Capital	4,977 4 7
	Rs. 2,03,702 4 3

WILLIAM RODGIE, Liquidator.

5th July 1872.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Superfine wheat flour, fresh, Rs. 13 per cwt.
Best sizing do. do.
Sizing do. do.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	Clear Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.	Paper for Mill use.
Bundling Twine.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

SHARES dull, and Government Paper steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ℔ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	710 xd.
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	220 xd.
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	112
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	231
......	£20	109·1·3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,525
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
750	5,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	870
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	440

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,210
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,065
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	315
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,750
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,175
200	500	all	53½do.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	1,030
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,300
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,750
350	2,000	all	200 *	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	8,400xd!
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,065
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	775
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,150
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	975
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,165
200	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	680
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,240

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,325
10,000	50	all	4½p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	21 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	165
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	390
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
......	95	19¼	...	Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10½d.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ..	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do. ...	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do. ..	1s. 11½d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do. ...	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do. ..	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. do... ...	3 Do. do. ...	1s. 11½d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight... ..	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight... ...	99¾
China	60 Do. do... ...	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-1
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112
Four & half per cent	104½
Four per cent	101½ to 101¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ...	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	105
25 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate ...	112
Do. Do. Market Rate ...	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ...	88
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	88
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	129

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—5TH SEPTEMBER.

London ..	Cotton / Cases / Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton / Coffee	No ship.
Overland...Steamers		£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d.
China ..	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 to 17 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

S pt.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Surat (s)	Faker	Suez, August 23
	India (s)	Turner	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Ethiopia (s)	Sanders	Kurrachee.
	Dacca (s)	Patterson	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST via SUEZ CANAL.

NAME.	TONS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
Oscar	1258	Madras	Aug. 17
Yeddo	1800	Bombay	Aug. 17
Lumley Castle	1404	Penang	Aug. 17
Scindia	—	Calcutta	Aug. 20
Leith	1378	Bombay	Aug. 20
Bengal	2180	Calcutta	Aug. 23
Oxfordshire	1640	Calcutta	Aug. 24
Calcutta	850	Kurrachee	Aug. 27
Agra	1221	Calcutta	Aug. 30
Merrileh	1682	Hongkong	Aug. 31
Walamo	1800	Bombay	Sept. 5
James C. Stevenson	1225	Calcutta	Sept. 10
Rinaldo	1840	Bombay	Sept. 25

DAILY IMPORTS.—5TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European (s), 100 kegs ore, Tejpall Cama.

FROM LONDON.

Valkyrien, 113 casks ale, T. Hamond; 54 cases brandy, C. A. Ross & Co.

Bertram Rigby, 43 cases brandy, King, King & Co.

Balkamah, 20 casks loom sand, Homejee Dinshaw; 200 kegs iron nails, H. B. Jejeebhoy.

Hidalgo (s), 3 cases looking glass, Dhunjibhoy Nowrojee.

Pal rico (s), 5 cases brandy, Bonnevialle and Sibille.

FROM GENOA.

India (s), 14 cases claret, John Greenwood; 1 bundle iron hoops, Jules Siegfried & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—5TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cella (s), 100 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.; 5 cases shawls, Moorlidhur Mohunlall; 4 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.; 30 bales wool, Cursee Dewjee.

Geelong (s), 25 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee.

Sphinx (s), 35 cases gum, P. onjee Jewraz.

Euxine (s), 65 bales cotton, Lalljee Ghella.

FOR LONDON.

Geelong (s), 20 bundles hides, Fazullabhoy Cassumbhoy; 58 bundles hides, Dawood Mahomed; 50 bales hides, Suckoor Oosmen; 1 case shawls, Rungilal Joowalanath; 26 cases mother o'pearl shell, Nensy Husroz; 23 bales hides, Bapoomia Doeshmomed; 119 pieces E. teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sphinx (s), 28 bales hides, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Golconda (s), 10 chests M. opium, Ebrem Noordin & Co.; 20 chests M. opium, N. J. Ebrata; 11 chests M. opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co.; 17½ chests M. opium, Hiralall Ramgopall; 20 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 28½ chests M. opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 13 chests M. opium, Morarbhoy Vizbhoocan; 28 chests M. opium, Hajee Adum Esmall & Co.; 32 chests M. opium, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Golconda (s), 15 chests M. opium, E. J. Abraham; 46 chests M. opium, Ruttonjee Edulji; 12 chests M. opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co.; 14 chests M. opium, Gunesdass Nursingdass; 16 chests M. opium, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.; 18 chests M. opium, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama and Co.; 10 chests M. opium, Jeykishondass Bhutter.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

THE Piece Goods market continues quiet, and we have no change in prices to report. The holders of Grey Goods are as firm as before, and are only effecting sales in small parcels at current rates; for the dealers are still unwilling to purchase in quantities without a reduction in value. The transactions in 8¼ lbs. Shirtings which have taken place during the course of two or three days last show a decline of ½ anna per piece. 5¼lbs. Cambrics are also slightly weaker, and a sale is reported to have taken place at Rs. 3-12¼.

The following are our closing quotations:—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4 5 6 to Rs. 4 6 6
" "	40	" 39	" 7 lbs.	" 4 14 0 to " 4 15 0
" "	40	" 39	" 8¼ lbs.	" 5 9 0 to " 5 9 6
" "	45	" 39	" 8 lbs.	" 5 10 0 to " 5 11 0
" "	45	" 39	" 9 lbs.	" 6 8 0 to " 6 9 0
" "	50	" 39	" 10 lbs.	" 7 2 0 to " 7 3 0
" Printers	26	" 30	" 3 lbs.	" 2 7
" Mad'polams	32	" 24	" 2½ lbs.	" 1 13 6 to " 1 14 0
" "	32	" 24	" 3 lbs.	" 2 4 0
" Cambrics	50	" 24	" 5¼ lbs.	" 3 12 0 to " 3 13 0
" Jacconets	40	" 20	" 2¼ lbs.	" 1 15 0 to " 1 15 3
" "	40	" 20	" 2½ lbs.	" 2 2 6
" "	45	" 20	" 2¾ lbs.	" 2 7 0 to " 2 7 6
" Mulls (G.E.)	45	" 20	" 2½ lbs.	" 2 7 0

YARNS.—A large business has been done in Mule No. 40, and an advance of ¼ anna per lb. has taken place. In Water No. 30 we have also some improvement to report, but the business doing is not very large. In Coloured Turkey Red Yarns there has been almost nothing doing, and prices continue unaltered.

COTTON.—As the sellers are asking for higher rates, almost no business is doing. The only purchasers now in the market are none but local Mills. Below we give our closing quotations:—

New Dhollerah	at Rs. 205 to Rs. 211
" Oomrawuttee	" 222 to " 223
" Compta	" 205 to " 210
" Higunghaut, deliverable in Jan.	" 250 to " 255

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

1,000 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	8¼ lbs.	Rs. 5 9
2,000 "	" "	40	" 39	" 8¼ lbs.	" 5 9
1,000 "	" "	40	" 39	" 8¼ lbs.	" 5 9½
500 "	" "	40	" 39	" 7 lbs.	" 4 14
1,500 "	" "	40	" 39	" 7 lbs.	" 4 14½
1,000 "	" "	45	" 39	" 9 lbs.	" 6 8
2,000 "	" Madapollams	32	" 24	" 3 lbs.	" 2 4

YARNS.

3,000 lbs.	Water No. 20	per lb. As. 10
4,500 lbs.	" " 30	" 11 9/6
3,000 lbs.	" " 30	" 11¼
6,000 lbs.	" Mule, 40	" 11¼

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—5TH SEPTEMBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 5th September, 12-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 33 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 4th September, 7-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 40 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 4th September, 7-3 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 57 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 5th September, 4-40 P.M. Time in transit, 5 hours 50 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 4th to 8 P.M. of the 5th September is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	6 51	0 14
" Galle	33 17	31 47
" Kurrachee	0 29	0 6
" Madras	6 25	0 25

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 5TH SEPTEMBER, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 4th September, 7-15 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line interrupted to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

TUTICORIN, 5th Sept., 5-15 P.M.—Weather fine, wind moderate north-east, thermometer 88, barometer 29·87.

CANNANORE, 5th Sept., 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind north-west, thermometer 76, barometer 30·000, rainfall 63 cents.

MANGALORE, 5th Sept., 5-15 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 87, rainfall 9 cents.

VINGORLA, 5th Sept., 6-10 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 88.

CARWAR, 5th Sept., 6-15 P.M.—Weather fine, wind moderate west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·95.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Davidson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 5.

Lucas, Lieutenant, Sind Horse, from leave, to Jacobabad.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 5.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 559, 3rd inst., the following is the Warrant Estabt. of the Commt. Dept:—

1 Dy. Commy., 1 Asst. Commy., 1 Dy. Asst. Commy., 9 Conductors, and 10 Sub-Conductors.

Lt.-Col. C. W. Wahab, S. C., Wing Officer 8th Regt. N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in Oct. next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lt.-Col. T. M. Harris, R. A., is appointed Asst. Adjt. Genl. of Artillery, vice Anderson, retired.

The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Dept:—

Sub-Condr. Robert Barton to be Condr. from the 19th April 1872, vice Haughey, reduced to Sub-Conductor.

Sub-Condr. (Ag. Condr.) Giles Penstone to be Condr., and Magazine Sergt. (Ag. Sub-Condr.) Jeremiah Kelly to be Sub-Condr., from the 7th May 1872, vice Spittal, reduced.

Sub-Condr. Arthur McDonald to be Ag. Condr., and Magazine Sergt. William Hawkeswood to be Ag. Sub-Condr., from the 7th May 1872, in succession to Penstone, promoted.

Sub-Condr. (Ag. Condr.) Alexander Graham to be Condr., and Magazine Sergt. (Ag. Sub-Condr.) Daniel Flynn to be Sub-Condr., from the 13th May 1872, vice Morrow, pensioned.

Sub-Condr. William Clews to be Ag. Condr., and Magazine Sergt. John Meade to be Ag. Sub-Condr., from the 13th May 1872, in succession to Graham, promoted.

Magazine Sergt. (Ag. Sub-Condr.) Edward Hogan to be Sub-Condr., from the 28th May 1872, vice Haughey, reduced.

Magazine Sergt. John Merriman to be Ag. Sub-Condr. from the 28th May 1872, in succession to Hogan, promoted.

The following temporary promotions and appointments in the Ordnance Dept. are ordered:—

Lt.-Col. A. A. Bayly, R. A., second class, to be a first class Commy. of Ordnance, and to act as Dy. Inspr. Genl., vice Mellersh, retired.

Capt. F. W. M. Spring, R. A., third class, now on furlough, to be a second class Commy. of Ordnance, vice Bayly.

Capt. A. J. Wake, R. A., Supernumerary third class, to be a third class Commy. of Ordnance, on the establishment, vice Spring, and to act as a first class Commy. of Ordnance, vice Lt.-Col. Bayly.

Lt. F. J. Caldecott, R. A., to be a third class Commy. of Ordnance on the establishment, vice Napier, retired, and to officiate as second class, vice Swanson.

Lt. E. A. Johnson, R. A., to be a third class Commy. of Ordnance on the establishment, and appointed to the charge of the Mhow Arsenal, vice Beamish, retired.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. F. Aston, C. S., Supernumerary Asst. to the Political Agent in Kattywar, officiated as Special Asst. Political Agent in charge of the Gondul State, from the 7th May last, after office hours, until the 10th June, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec. 3 of Act. II. of 1869, the Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Capt. T. Trueman to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Bombay.

Khan Saheb Shavaksha Sorabji assumed charge of the second class Subordinate Court at Wagra, in the Surat Dist., on the 24th ult., and on the same day made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. Grant to act as Collr. and Mag. of Khandeish during the absence of Mr. Duff, or until further orders.

Mr. W. Bruce Prescott, Asst. Supt., fourth grade, Guzerat Revenue Survey, employed as Boundary Commr., Rewa Kanta, has been promoted to third grade of Asst. Supt., from the 18th Feb. last.

Mr. H. D. E. Forbes, Probationary Asst. Supt. in the Guzerat Survey, has been promoted to the rank of Asst. Supt. from the date of his passing the Survey Deptl. Examination, viz., 20th Jan 1872.

Mr. N. Krisnarao, Head Clerk in the Office of the Revenue Commr., Southern Div., passed the Deptl Examination, according to the higher standard in April last.

Mr. S. Muller, Asst. Conservator of Forests, Northern Div., second grade, was allowed subsidiary leave of absence for fourteen days.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. W. A. Shepherd to be Port Surg. at Aden.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to allow Surg. T. B. W. P. Johnston, Civil Surg., Kaira, and Asst. Surg. H. Cook, M. D., Civil Surg., Broach, to exchange appointments at their own request.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. McCallum, C.S., has been allowed by H. M.'s Principal Secy or State for India an extension of leave for six months, on sick certificate.

Mr. D. B. Crawford, third class Dy. Collr. and Mag., Sind, has been permitted by the Secy. of State to return to duty on expiration of his leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(IRRIGATION BRANCH.)

Mr. J. E. Whiting received charge of the office of the Ex. Engr. for Irrigation, Sholapore, from Mr. F. D. Campbell, C. E., on the afternoon of the 15th Aug. 1872.

Mr. G. N. R. Lambert received charge of the office of the Ex. Engr, Fuli R. Div, from Mr. Coghlan, on the forenoon of the 13th Aug. 1872.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr. in Council has been pleased to appoint Messrs. K. T. Best, M. A., and H. Batty, C. S., as Ag. Professors in the third grade of the Educational Department.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Ootacamund, 23rd August 1872.

Col. E. H. Blomfield, from general duty Secunderabad to offg. 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 19th N. I.—Vice Shortland, on furlough.

Staff Asst. Surg. J. G. Rogers, late arrival, to do duty 2nd Bat. 21st Fusiliers.

Asst. Surg. F. E. Barrow, of the 89th Foot, doing duty 2nd Bat. 21st Fusiliers, is directed to join his Regt. at Cannanore, at public expense.

The following changes in the Royal Artillery in this Presidency are notified:—

Maj. M. L. Monckton, recent promotion, is posted to D. Bat 23rd Brig., vice Baird deceased.—To join.

Capt. A. M. Rawlins, Adjt. 20th Brig, appointed to A Bat. D Brig., R. H. A., vice Monckton—To join.

Capt C. W. Brereton, has been appointed Adjt. 20th Brig., vice Rawlins, and he will be ordered to India at an early date.

Transfers.

Lt. J. A. d'S. Freeland, 1st Bat. 5th Brig. to 22nd Brig.

Lt. H. C. M. Woods, 1st Bat. 5th Brig. to A Bat. 11th Brig.

Lt. F. T. M. Beaver, 2nd Bat. 5th Brig. to 3rd Bat. 21st Brig.

Lt. E. D. Kelly, 5th Bat. 5th Brig. to H Bat. 11th Brig.

Capt. the Hon. H. S. O'Grady, 20th Brig., is appointed to act as Adjt. of that Brig., Staff Officer Royal Artillery Hydrabad Subsidiary Force, and Acting Qr. Mr. 20th Brig., vice Rawlins, and until Capt. C. W. Brereton join or until further orders—To join.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer Commanding Ceded Districts, appointing Surg. Maj. E. Dixon, 2nd L. C., to assume medical charge of the 4th and 16th Regts. N.I., during the absence of Asst Surg. D. F. Bateman on other duty or until further orders, without prejudice to his own appointment.

By the same, appointing Surg Maj. J. Brett, M. D., Garrison Surgeon, to the medical charge of 16th N.I.; Asst. Surg. G H. Giraud, R. A., to the 2nd Light Cavalry; and Asst. Surg. J. M. Beamish, M. D., 48th Foot, to the 4th Regt. N. I., without prejudice to their own duties, vice Surg. Major E. Dixon, reported sick.

By the Officer Commanding 89th Regt., directing Asst. Surg. Long to assume medical charge of the Regt. during the absence on leave of Surg. Sparrow.

By the Officer Commanding Malabar and Canara, directing Asst Surg. Long, 89th Regt., to assume medical charge of No. 1 Bat. 5th Brig. R. A., during the absence on leave of Surg. J. Sparrow with effect from the 1st August 1872.

By the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Mount, directing Staff Asst. Surg. W. J. Charlton, to be attached to A Battery 20th Brig. R. A. from the 9th Aug. 1872, the date of departure of Staff Asst. Surg. Gabbett to Secunderabad, and until further orders.

Leave of absence:—

16th Lancers.—Capt. H. A. Robinson, from 16th Aug. 1872 or date of departure—Bombay s. c., to appear before a medical board.

2nd Battn. 10th Regt.—Lt. W. H. Sim, from 21st July to 21st Sept. 1872—Madras, private affairs.

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The Deputy Adjutant Generalship of the Bombay Army.
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COMMERCIAL—
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SHIPPING—
Bombay: Arrivals and Departures—Hooghly: Arrivals and Departures—Madras: Arrivals and Departures.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
ADVERTISEMENTS.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—

Latest Telegrams.
Weekly London Letter.
Military Letter.
Turf News and Club Gossip.
The Navy.

THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well-informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WELCH—September 1st, at Ahmednuggur, the wife of Lieut. F. G. Welch, 13th Regt. N. I., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRENNAN—August 31st, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. James Brennan, of daughter.

LLOYD—August 29th, at Nellore, the wife of E. Eyre Lloyd, Zillah Surgeon, of a son.

WINTLE—September 1st, Umballa, the wife of A. T. Wintle, Esq., R. H. A. of a son.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1872.

THE evil effects of smoking—for there is no doubt that it has evil effects when taken to excess and on some constitutions—have been usually attributed to the nicotine which it was supposed was to be found both in the tobacco and in tobacco smoke. We notice, however, from a paper in the Pharmaceutical Journal, Third Series No. 81, by the German chemists Vohl and Eulenburg, that this supposition is not in accordance with the most recent analyses. The chemists just mentioned maintain that the unpleasant sensations which are experienced by persons beginning to smoke, the chronic affections which occur in those who smoke to excess, and the cases of poisoning from swallowing tobacco juice, are due, not to nicotine, but to picoline and pyridine. It may not much matter to smokers in general what the poisonous element in their smoke may be called, but it is just as well to be accurate and to know that picoline and pyridine are their enemies. Messrs. Vohl and Eulenberg tested tobacco smoke in various ways which we need not detail, and they state as their conclusions that "nicotine was carefully looked for, but no "trace of it was found, and the authors thus "fully confirm the observations made by Zeise in "1843, that it does not exist in tobacco "smoke." But picoline and pyridine appear to have very much the same physiological effects as nicotine; for they produce contraction of the pupil of the eye, congestion of the lungs, difficulty of breathing, general convulsions, and death.

IT was joint stock companies that killed Bombay. Buried under the sands of Back Bay, and embalmed in the waste paper godowns of the High Court, are to be found the literary remains of the *concerns* that brought Bombay to its ruin. How few of the companies of other days now remain to mark the era of enterprize. Alas! how few! Financials and Banks, Reclamations and Bricks and Tiles, and all sorts of other companies that sprung up like mushrooms in the days of speculation, where are they now? Where are the promoters and directors of these collapsed bubbles? and where the unfortunate shareholders? What is now left to indicate the permanent uses to which the ten or twenty millions of paid-up capital were applied that Bombay so readily contributed to joint-stockery in 1862 and 1863? What have we got for our money? There is the lesson certainly, "Put not your trust in promoters, directors, and joint-stock brokers," and the other lesson, "Beware of the High Court and official liquidators;" but again we ask—What have we got for our money? The answer is, Nothing, positively nothing! A few wrecks here and there have been purchased by the wreckers for a mere song and started into life. One architectural curiosity remains unfinished and decaying on the grounds of the Appellate High Court in Mazagon where good money is fast being reduced to dust. Verily, the public will confess that Joint Stock Companies were the ruin of Bombay.

But joint stock enterprize did not completely destroy all the vitality of Bombay. The trade and business that refused to go on by joint stock machinery has continued as of old to go on by private capital. A few joint stock associations have, however, survived the havoc of the collapse of speculation; some are in better condition than others, but the existence of those that remain prove that they have not been intimately bound up with the late American war. One class of these Joint Stock Companies deserve some special recognition—we allude to the "Spinning and Weaving Mills." Including the Broach Company, there are a dozen of these mills in operation with a total paid-up capital of upwards of a million and a half sterling in varied amounts from two to thirty lacs of rupees. Employing as these mills do many thousands of the industrial classes, and turning over large sums of money, their well-being is fast becoming of almost national interest and importance. Already three or four new mills are in course of completion, while several others are in contemplation. To what extent the spinning and weaving trade can be carried on in Bombay so as to yield a profit to the investors in these mills, is not a question which we care to touch at present. As a vast economic industry, doubtless there is much to be said about the prospects of the trade itself and the way in which it is at present carried on. But before we reach the point of discussion about labour and power, it is of prior importance that we should draw public attention to matters connected with the organization, management, and vitality of the mills themselves; for if there is anything seriously defective in these, so seriously defective as to threaten the healthy existence of the companies, our time would be wasted in pointing out what improvements are necessary in order to achieve greater economic success in the trade, or, in other words, a larger dividend to shareholders.

We remark then that the majority of the Spinning and Weaving Mills of Bombay are virtually under native management and control. The stocks are principally in the hands of natives. We do not question their right either to hold these stocks or direct the employment of the capital. If spinning and weaving by machinery is the vanity of Bombay native capitalists, by all means let them indulge in their vanity, and if a great capitalist chooses to erect a mill for himself, chooses to direct and manage it himself, and draws all the profits into his own pockets, we can have nothing to say. But it is not so with joint-stock mills. Where private capital is drawn into these mills, and where the stock is bought and sold on the assurances of the directors and on the simplicity or cunning of the buyers and sellers, and where all the dealers in these stocks do not stand on the same level either as capitalists or as men of intelligence; where, moreover, success or failure may follow upon ignorance, mismanagement, and what not, and an important branch of industry be placed in jeopardy, it surely becomes the duty of the press to have an eye on these mills and direct attention to their operations. We notice that the amount of the shares of these mills stand high, excluding the Broach Mill, the lowest amount of any share is Rs. 1,000, and the highest Rs. 2,500. The small capitalist is completely excluded from these companies. We do not quarrel with this arrangement it may be good or bad. In securing large capitalists as shareholders these mills secure, it may be supposed, the intelligence as well as the wealth of the native community. This is by no means the case in Bombay. Amongst directors of these mills and the chief dealers in their shares are to be found men of no intellectual culture and no position in society. To say that they are uneducated is nothing; that they are ignorant of mechanics is a much more serious matter; and that they cannot personally do anything to further the industry in which their capital is embarked is the most serious matter of all. If such men come to be entrusted with the management and direction of mill property, it may be safely assumed that instead of helping up the industry they will obstruct it. We assume that spinning and weaving is an improving industry, requiring skill and watchful attention in order to make the most of it. If this be granted, then an ignorant lot of all-powerful directors may be the enemies instead of the friends of the shareholders. The qualifications of the directors of all public companies are of equal importance as the qualifications of the practical mill manager and the mill engineer. Unqualified directors must be either dummies or obstructives: in either case they are unfit to hold their positions. The law, however, permits this extraordinary error; nay more, it permits the most unqualified man to hold any post in a Joint Stock Company. It is true that a single determined shareholder may try legal conclusions with directors under whose mismanagements defective machinery or such like misfortune reduces the value of the mill or takes away from the legitimate profits. The law holds every paid director and paid manager of a mill to be competent for the duty with which he has been entrusted, and the fee is the seal of the agreement. Now we would put it to any body conversant with the mills of Bombay, whether there is any large number of competent directors on the boards of these mills? We would not even press for competent directors, but be content with men who understood the working of their own mills. If inferior qualifications of this kind cannot be had, with what expectation can we look forward to the progress of the spinning and weaving industry in Bombay? Mills are increasing in number, but they are stereotyped in character; capital is becoming more freely invested in these mills, but the direction is fast going into the hands of pure speculators and money-grabbers who know as much about mechanics as they do about psychology. We say that spinning and weaving may be made a great and thriving industry in India, and that Bombay may be the great centre of that industry. But anybody who knows the public characters that our spinning and weaving mills are fast securing, and the unenviable notoriety that attaches to several of them, will agree with us in thinking that it is time some reform was brought about and that the direction of the mills of Bombay was placed in the hands of those capable of sustaining alike the public trust and their own private reputations.

The subject of the Bombay spinning and weaving industry has engaged our attention for some time past, and it was our intention shortly to take public notice of it. An extraordinary advertisement that has lately appeared in the papers has urged us to come to the front more quickly than we had intended; of that curious notice we shall have something to say presently.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF COAL.

THE MEETING AT BERLIN.

THE BURMESE EMBASSY.

OPENING OF THE HUNGARIAN DIET.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF A PACIFIC MAIL STEAMER IN YOKOHAMA.

LONDON, 4TH SEPT.

A further considerable advance has taken place in the price of coal in the north of England; prices in London have however declined.

The eastern roof of Canterbury Cathedral has been burnt, and the whole building narrowly escaped destruction.

The Geographical Society have decided to put written questions to Lieut. Dawson with reference to his resignation of the command of the Livingstone Search Expedition.

LONDON, 5TH SEPT.

The Burmese Ambassadors are now on a visit to Hanley in Staffordshire, having in view the introduction of pottery into Burmah.

PARIS, 5TH SEPT.

The first instalment of 20 million francs has been paid in bills on Germany.

The Hungarian Diet has been opened by the Emperor in person. In his speech from the throne, His Majesty said that he had received fresh guarantees for strengthening the foreign relations of the Empire.

BERLIN, 5TH SEPT.

Great festivities are now in course of preparation in honour of the visit of the Emperors of Austria and Russia.

Prince Bismarck together with Prince Gortschakoff and Count Orloff have arrived.

HONGKONG, 5TH SEPT.

An American mail steamer, with the American mails, from Hongkong, was burnt on the night of the 24th August in Yokohama harbour. Specie to the extent of four hundred thousand dollars was on board, which, however, may be recovered. The origin of the fire is not known. Several Chinese passengers have been drowned; the Europeans were saved.

LONDON, 4TH SEPT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed strong.

Fair Dhollera, 6 15/16d.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1s. 10⅝d.
4 per cent. Government Securities ..	97.
4½ do. do. do.	99¼.
5½ do. do. do.	107¼.
Consols ...	92⅞.

The sum of £92,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

LONDON, 4TH SEPT.

Tenders for Government Bills on India were received at the Bank of England to-day.

The amounts allotted were—

To Calcutta....	£416,000, average....	1/10·88.
Madras.....	13,000 "	1/10·76.
Bombay....	220,000 "	1/10·75.

Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10⅞d. received 12 per cent., and on Bombay at the same rate received 86 per cent.

DISTURBANCES have again broken out at Salengor.

FIVE-RUPEE CURRENCY NOTES to the value of Rs. 1,81,055 are now in circulation in the Bombay Presidency.

IT has been arranged that Mr. Justice Pontifex shall sit in the appellate side of the Calcutta High Court on the 4th Bench, with the Hon'ble Mr. F. B. Kemp.

IT is said that the opening of the Odessa line of merchant vessels has for one of its results the doubling of the Russian tea trade between Hankow and Odessa.

IT has been decided in Calcutta that the practice of issuing short date summonses in a certain class of cases, for a long time followed by the Calcutta Small Cause Court, is illegal.

IT is considered by the *Poona Observer* that one of the great causes of crime in the army in India is the monotony of the existence of the soldiers. It proposes the greater extension of theatricals as a partial remedy.

THE Japanese Government imports batches of aboriginal savages from the interior of the island, and shows them, at its own expense, the wonders of the capital. The rustics return much impressed, it is said, with "the greatness of Japan."

THE *Indian Daily News* learns that on the strong recommendation of the India Government, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant of a retiring pension of Rs. 6,000 per annum, as a special case, to Captain Howe, Master Attendant of Calcutta.

THE *Pioneer* thinks the appointment of Major O. T. Burne, late Private Secretary to the Supreme Council, to the new Under-Secretaryship in the Political Department of the India Office in London, a very fit one. The pay and allowances are said to be worth about £700 a-year.

WE have been informed (says the *Indian Daily News*) that Colonel Hyde, Mint Master, has applied to the Supreme Government to reconsider the question of his pay and allowances while engaged on the Torpedo Committee in England. The application has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for consideration.

A CENSUS of Italians resident in the Central India States is now being taken, by order of Government, as, since the opening of the Suez Canal, a great number of foreigners, chiefly Italians, have been "loafing" about the several native chieftains' capitals, wanting employment, or as photographers, jewellers, or magicians, &c.

THE *Pioneer*, in a review of the Indian budget, concludes that Mr. Grant Duff was justified in his sanguine view of the financial state of India, while he is certainly supported in it by the result of the labours of the Select Committee on Indian Finance. It also considers that the debate does not afford much hope that the income-tax will be abandoned.

THE *Englishman* hears that the spur which had been thrown out to prevent the encroachment of the river at Goalundo was partially carried away on the night of the 28th ultimo. Mr. Prestage and Colonel Taylor at once repaired to the spot by special train, and strenuous endeavours are being made—though, we hear, with little chance of success—to prevent the completion of the mischief.

THE wisdom which characterises the "Peripatetic Chatter" that spasmodically adorns the columns of the *Times of India* is well known, but perhaps "our own" eclipsed him or her self yesterday. She—we shall presume it is a lady—writes all the way from the N. W. Provinces to tell the world that some day or other she expects to see "the Toolsee and the Vehar." She thinks the scenery must be rich and beautiful, "though the roads need mending and the rainfall is often heavy. But what," she asks, "would the Vehar and the Toolsee be, *without the rainfall?*" Ah, what indeed!

THE *Pioneer* gives the following summary of a reply of the Government of Corea to the Government of Japan:—"Years ago Japan invaded the Corea and made it tributary, and Corea for some time, being a weak and defenceless country, paid tribute. But it is no longer weak, for, some time back, it had a difference with 'a country called France, which is considered among barbarians very powerful,' but 'we defeated that great country. If therefore Japan expects to get tribute from Corea, it will be disappointed unless it can beat us. Come and try. You are friends with the barbarians—French, English, Americans—and think them rather great people. But we have the courage to tell you that the western barbarians are all beasts, and this we intend to be understood as a direct insult by you and your friends. Come and fight and bring them all with you. The nearest point of Corea to you is Fusankai, and to make your trip as inexpensive as possible we will have Fusankai all ready cleared for battle. You must not write again; do not attempt it. This is a notice to you to make all preparation, for Japan must invade Corea or Corea must invade Japan.'" There is something very pleasing in this frankness.

MILITARY ITEMS.

All promotions of Lieutenants in succession to officers on the Bombay List of the Royal Artillery, and Madras and Bombay Lists of the Royal Engineers, will, in future, be made from those whose names appear on the Imperial Lists of the two corps.—*Army and Navy Gazette*, Aug. 10.

The 20th Hussars, on arrival home from India, during the winter will most probably be stationed at Colchester, the 2nd battalion 10th Regiment occupying quarters at Gosport, the 2nd battalion 21st Fusiliers being sent to Scotland, the 2nd battalion 24th Regiment taking over the barracks at Warley, and the 3rd battalion 60th Rifles going into huts at Shorncliffe.—*Ibid.*

The following promotions take place in the Royal Artillery consequent upon the death of General J. G. Griffith (late Bombay), Colonel Commandant 21st Brigade, which occurred at Boulogne-sur-Mer on the 31st ultimo:—Lieutenant-General Sir James Alexander, K.C.B. (late Bengal), Colonel Commandant 22nd Brigade, to be General; Major-General A. Rowland (late Bombay), Colonel Commandant 18th Brigade, to be Lieutenant-General, and Colonel H. A. Carleton, C. B., 16th Brigade (late Bengal), to be Major-General; a run of promotion going to the officers on the Bengal List.—*Ibid.*

It is not easy for us in England to conjecture how the vacant Indian Brigades will be bestowed, but should they be filled, as they more than probably will, from the British List, Colonel Hankey, recently selected for the command of the 62nd Regiment from a Majority in the 9th, would appear likely to get one; and Colonel Knox, 18th Hussars, another. Colonel FitzWygram will, we doubt not, be offered a change before very long; and Colonels Hume, of the 55th, and Boyle, 89th, are both of them certain of appointment, sooner or later, if they continue serving, as we have reason to believe it is their intention to do.—*Ibid*

THE *Poona Observer* announces the death of General Julius George Griffith, of the Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, on Wednesday last, at the age of 80 years. The late General Griffith obtained his first commission in the East India Company's service as first lieut. in 1810, and was senior officer on the Bombay List, and was appointed Col. Commandant of the 21st Brigade of the Royal Artillery in July 1845. He served with the first troop of Horse Artillery throughout the Deccan campaign of 1814 to 1817, under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Lionel Smith. For his services he received the thanks of the Government. His commissions bore date as follows:—First Lieut., May 27, 1810; Capt., Feb. 2, 1816; Major, Sept. 28, 1827; Lieut.-Col., May 6, 1833; Col., July 3, 1845; Major-Genl., June 20, 1854; Lieut Genl., Feb. 4, 1859; and Gen., Sept. 7, 1866.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, August 16.)

ADMIRALTY, 13TH AUGUST, 1872.

William James Hamilton, Esq., M. D., has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 30th July, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of the 22nd Feb., 1870—

Chaplain the Reverend Thomas T. Main has been placed on the Retired List, from the 22nd Sept. 1871.

ADMIRALTY, 14TH AUGUST, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Orders in Council of 1860, 1864, and 1866, the undermentioned Retired Commanders have been allowed to assume the rank of Retired Capt. from the 10th inst., having attained fifteen years' seniority as Commander:—

Commanders:

George Campbell Fowler.
Edward Frederick Dent.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

MHOW, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

As General Daly, C.B., and Mr. Miller, the Superintending Engineer, have both gone to Simla, we may soon expect the plans of the Neemuch Railway to be finally sanctioned. Mr. Miller, as you know, is a gentleman who has had great experience in his own country, America, in railway matters, and it is expected that directly after the monsoon the works will be energetically prosecuted.

We had a great cricket match last Saturday, many having come in from Indore for the occasion.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee arrived at Indore a few days ago. He has been daily closeted for hours together with the Maharaja Holkar, who, it is said, has sent for the worthy and able Secretary of the East India Association. Mr. Dadabhoy may now truly be said to be a *representative man for all India*, and it is hoped therefore that he will not allow the Maharaja's glib tongue and cunning tactics to prevail upon him so far as to induce him to do anything that will prove injurious to the interests of the poor ryots. Mr. Dadabhoy might fairly take advantage of the times and do a public service by prevailing on the Holkar to take stringent steps to keep the great city of Indore in decent order. As it is, the sanitary arrangements and the roads are simply disgraceful.

The band of the Nawab of Jowra has been brought to Indore, where it amuses the people twice every week. It is a great acquisition to the station.

We have had plenty of rain now in these parts, and it is expected that we shall have a capital harvest.

I doubt very much if (though it has been given out authoritatively) the Commander-in-Chief will come to Mhow next January. But even if he does come and stays only a day or two, he may as well stop away for all the good he will do. It would take him at least a fortnight to do what he ought to do if he consults the interests of the general public of Mhow.

PALLEE, 30TH AUGUST.

IT may not be unwelcome to your readers to know what is doing in this part of Marwar, particularly at this season, and following so close upon the farce played by your contemporary the *Pioneer* with reference to the rebellious son of the Maharajah of Jodhpore, Zorawur Singh. The Political Agent, Major Impey, accompanied by Dr. Hendly, passed through here on the 27th, on their way to Aboo, having been gone about six weeks to settle the apparent dispute between the Maharajah and Zorawur Singh. I use the word "apparent," as any one knowing Zorawur Singh felt convinced he was acting, not upon his own wishes or desire, but that he was prompted, if not backed, by the Maharajah to take the steps he did; unfortunately for him, if he placed any confidence in his father's support, when the tug of war came, he has now to stand the brunt of all the mischief emanating from his mad caper in seizing Nagore, and is driven from Jodhpore. He also arrived here on the 27th inst., and would gladly have gone to Aboo, but, being told his absence from that locality would be much better appreciated than his presence, as the Agent Governor-General would not receive him, he started this morning, accompanied by about fifty horsemen, for the village of Bugelee, about 35 miles from this on the road to Ajmere, but in Marwar territory. The Rs. 1,25,000 said by the *Pioneer's* correspondent to have been granted yearly to Zorawur Singh by the Maharajah, is perfect bosh, as I have unquestionable authority for saying the report is in correct and was never even once mooted. The matter for the present is now at an end, and we may reasonably suppose Maharaj Komar Jeswunt Singh, the heir to the guddee of Jodhpore, will sleep more easily. On the evening of the 27th inst., a tolerably steady shower of rain set in, ceasing from 4 A.M. until 11 A.M. of the 28th; at the last mentioned hour the rain came down with perfect steadiness until 4 P.M. yesterday, the 29th. Luckily for the Political Agent, he made himself scarce on the morning of the 28th, between 4 and 11 A.M., otherwise he would be sitting in the dawk bungalow now, cooling his heels. The result of so continuous a fall of rain was that the river commenced gradually rising on the 28th, and yesterday at midday assumed such a magnitude, that very great danger threatened the village; at 1 P.M. it came to a climax, when the talao, which supplies water for the large village of Pallee, burst and the water rolled forth like a perfect miniature Missouri. Most fortunately the break in the talao took place at the extreme end beyond the village facing the road to Jodhpore, and although destructive it was a beautiful sight to look at from a safe position. What damage the water may have done in its fury in rushing forward and onward I have not yet been able to learn. I visited the bank in the talao this morning, where many hundreds were employed in filling up the gap. Not less than 10 to 12 feet water has escaped during the night, the river having about 4 P.M. yesterday commenced to fall, and gradually fell until almost within its banks. During the heavy rain yesterday some 50 houses fell, and, strange to say, only one life is reported as lost. In consequence of the great rise in the river a large portion of the boundary wall of the new permanent inspector's bungalow is washed away. Telegraphic communication was, and is still, interrupted, the wires at the river span were dipping in the water. We have had no mails for two days, and for the time being are cut off from all other parts of the world. The river continues to-day still impassable, a number of attempts have been made to cross it, but to no effect, and in some instances resulting in a very narrow escape of the adventurer. Considering the very heavy rain the contractor's works have stood well, and reflects great credit upon him.

AJMERE.

THE state of the weather here and in the Mhairwarra district has been unusual and exceptional. About last full moon the many weeks' previous rainfall suddenly ceased. Though cloudy, there was no rain for three or four days, to which succeeded a day or two of sunshine. On the evening of the 27th ultimo the barometer began sensibly to fall, and the next day set in showery and threatening. About 4 P.M. it poured a torrent which lasted two hours. This fall was the heaviest in those districts during this monsoon. The rain continued all night, and on the next morning it became squally. There was constant drizzling for the remainder of the day (the 28th), but towards evening it cleared up. The mails from Agra, which were due at dawn, did not reach Ajmere till 9 P.M. A European passenger stated that the country between Agra and Jeypore was flooded, and that the dry beds of streams had become roaring torrents. The floods occasioned by these heavy falls have caused considerable damage. Numerous houses have fallen in the Nusseerabad cantonment bazaar. Telegraph communication with Bombay *viâ* Pallee and Deesa has been interrupted, as the floods have swept away a large number of telegraph posts along the line. It will take some little time to repair this damage. On Thursday morning last water was rushing through the *nullahs* at Pallee at the rate of twelve miles an hour. At Nyanuggur, the chief town of Mhairwarra, it was necessary to open out a channel in the tank embankment to allow the water to run off more speedily, for the purpose of saving the place from being inundated and partially destroyed. It is expected that this excessive rainfall has caused considerable mischief in other parts of British Rajpootana.

The public health in Ajmere and Mhairwarra is for the present very satisfactory.—*Pioneer.*

CRICKET—NORTH v. SOUTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with interest "Long-stop's" letter in your impression of Monday. The facts therein stated should, I think, put an end to accusations of 'cliquism,' which show anything but a healthy antagonism between town and country.

"Long-stop's" proposal to dispense with the second match between North and South is a good one. In England, an interval always occurs between match and return match, and, in most cases, the *locale* changed. Besides, if each side wins a match, before the same spectators, the sensation of victory, which is one of the pleasures of all games, can be felt by neither. Instead, however, of the arrangement proposed by "Long-stop," that a Bombay eleven should play the winners in North and South, I would suggest that a better match might be got up between Bombay and an eleven picked from both sides. A method of selection might easily be adopted which would be satisfactory to all parties.

There is no doubt that the Presidency town would hold its own, and I see no reason why "Bombay v. the Mofussil" should not vie in popularity with North and South, while as an exhibition of cricket it would surpass it.

LOOKER-ON.

P.S.—I enclose my card.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice Reuter's Telegram gives report of a probable small cotton crop in America this year.

Such reports should be received with very great caution, as it is for the interest of the cotton growers in the South and speculators North to cry out short crop. The safest report comes from the Agricultural Department at Washington.

F.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 16TH AUGUST.

ABOUT half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Surat, Captain E. Baker, arrived in harbour with the English mail of the 16th ultimo on board. She brings the following passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. Seton.	Mr. Melbuish.
Mrs. Baker.	Mr. Galloway.
Mr. C. Hordern.	Capt. Coussmaker.
Rev. E. Jacob.	Mrs. Jones
Mr. Fogg.	Mrs. Wilson's Ayah.
Major Smith.	Mr. G. Scott.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. and Mrs. Fortey.	Mr. C. Kapp.

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt. Gordon.	Miss Ford.
Mr. Macdonald.	Capt. Ludlow.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 16TH AUGUST.

THE Queen's speech on proroguing Parliament last Saturday contained just one allusion which startled us with an air of novelty, and that was the statement that measures had been taken to secure the concert of other Governments in putting a stop to the slave trade on the east coast of Africa. Excepting to that handful of busy philanthropists who are constantly on the watch for a grievance afflicting any countrymen but their own, I am not sure that the announcement gave particular satisfaction. Past experience leads most people here to distrust gravely the diplomatic ability of our Ministers where negotiations with Foreign States are concerned, and we tremble lest Mr. Gladstone in a sudden burst of philanthropy, and Lord Granville in one of his usual habits of gracious concession to the wishes of some power which very much wants to gain some long-cherished end but which would like to use Great Britain as a catspaw, should between them commit us to some embarrassing and perhaps costly undertaking, whence we shall derive neither profit nor glory, though we should inevitably monopolise the disgrace of failure. The introduction of such a point as the east African slave trade into the Queen's speech was essentially Gladstonian in character. Nobody ever heard or thought of such an evil as one that required special notice until the publication of Livingstone's letters about ten or twelve days ago. It had never been discussed in Parliament as the coolie and South Sea Islanders traffic had been: public opinion did not, and for that matter does not yet, at all concern itself on the subject. But a certain section of the press made a prodigious fuss about Stanley and Livingstone: great attention was drawn to the letters; and Mr. Gladstone, burning to champion something or other, at once bethought himself that, next to the oppressed and suffering Irish, the interesting aborigines of the Manyema country most wanted sympathy and legislative assistance. So far as we know he has not received any official applications from any other Government: our own representative at Zanzibar has not counselled intervention: and as to the means of successful interference we are utterly in the dark. Nevertheless, we are rushing blindfold into this new crusade under the idea that, as we are afraid to do anything in the Fiji Islands, lest we offend the Yankees, it will be a fine thing to show our courage by bullying the Portuguese. Negotiations with that Government, endorsed at a safe distance by the American, will now form a feature of the recess, and if we gain anything whatever it will be at the cost of good allies and steady friends, whom we are most unfairly blaming for the misdeeds of a lot of reprobate half breeds with whom the Portuguese Government has no connection and over whom it has no control.

Oddly enough a singular story, published by the *Daily Telegraph* on the authority of one of the *New York Herald's* correspondents at Suez, has excited very little notice here, though there is a connection—not very remote either—between it and the threatened intervention at Zanzibar. According to this Suez telegram an expedition sent by the Viceroy of Egypt is now engaged in the task of subjugating Abyssinia, and has made considerable progress. Taken along with the effort now being made by Sir Samuel Baker, by the help of an armed force, to extend the Khedive's authority down the White Nile, under

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

the pretext of suppressing the slave trade, the Abyssinian campaign indicates a very bold aggressive policy, by which civilisation will undoubtedly profit in the long run, however objectionable the means used now may seem to be. Here there is a belief that before the Khedive attempted so bold a stroke as the conquest of Abyssinia, or any part of it, he made things pleasant with the Sultan during his recent visit to Constantinople. Should he fail, only himself will pay the penalty, and he may disown the doings of his subordinates if he pleases: should he succeed, it is fancied that the moral effect will be felt far through the interior of the Continent, co-operating with the crusade we are about to institute on the side of Zanzibar. It is possible you may know more about these movements than we do here; and all that I need say at present as a faithful chronicler is that not the slightest enthusiasm will be excited in England by anything that our Government can do in the direction indicated in the Queen's speech.

The proceedings at Geneva are not yet nearly closed, but we are assured that very good progress is made. In the *Times* of Monday appeared a short paragraph, stating that Mr. Arthur Cohen, a barrister who was engaged by our Foreign Office to check the claims for damages made by the Americans in their original case, had been hurriedly sent for by our agents at Geneva; the inference being that the arbitrators had decided against England in respect of liability for depredations by some one of the vessels, and that all that remained was to assess the damages under separate items. The assumption is, however, erroneous. I am told that, though the tribunal has got over a good deal of ground, it has really decided nothing against England, but has mainly as yet confined itself to the duty of laying down general principles, the application of which will follow by and bye. The probability is, therefore, that we shall have the decisions as to the various cruisers following each other very fast, and the general belief is that all will be settled one way or the other within the next four weeks. The Americans have formed the notion that unless the Arbitrators decide in their favour as to two of the cruisers, the Alabama and the Shenandoah, they will have to pay money, not to receive it, the mixed Commission sitting at Washington having already awarded, and being likely to yet further award, large sums to English claimants on the American Government. I fancy they are not very far wrong in this impression, and that the chance of our not having to pay anything in the long run, but only to receive, is really the only danger we have to dread. The American correspondents of the New York papers are doing their best to propagate mischievously erroneous notions as to the proceedings of the Court, by assuring their countrymen that one point after the other has already been decided against England. They profess to know that Sir Roundell Palmer claimed the right to make an oral rejoinder to the American counter-case, and was refused: that he also failed in getting the tribunal to accept as conclusive his argument that Great Britain was not bound to do more than carry out her own municipal law: and that he exposed himself to the chance of a crushing rejoinder from the other side when he appealed to the stopping of the rams in the Mersey as a proof of the good faith of our Government. I have the best reason to believe that all this is either the merest romancing or is a ludicrous exaggeration of very small facts. The only points absolutely certain as to the past proceedings of the Board are, I believe, these: that at the outset there was very hot discussion with some display of temper on both sides, but that the particular object of dispute being satisfactorily settled things have since moved very harmoniously: and, next, that our counsel at Geneva are remarkably well pleased with the conduct of Count Sclopis and Dr. Staempfli, the Swiss representative. Why the Brazilian member of the Court, Baron Itajuba, was excepted from this favourable mention I do not know, but that the Italian and the Swiss may be considered excellent friends of England in this matter may, I think, be taken for granted. My own opinion still is that the leading spirit in the Tribunal is, and has always been, our own representative, Sir Alexander Cockburn. Whatever decisions may be come to will practically be those of the Chief Justice and of Count Sclopis. Sir Alexander, I observe, is credited by most of the newspaper correspondents with working harder than any other member of the Court, which is confirmatory, so far, of my view of the facts.

Politically there is nothing stirring at home. The Ministers are all scattered; the Queen has gone off to Balmoral from Osborne, and the Prince of Wales, after a most successful visit to Portland, where he laid the last stone of the great breakwater, the first stone having been laid by his father twenty years ago, has also gone northwards. The Scotch Highlands are flooded with visitors. The Empress of the French and the Prince Imperial are there, so is a son of Prince Bismarck and the Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia; John Bright of course is there, which accounts for the plentifulness of salmon; several members of our Cabinet are in the same quarter, and General Sherman, with other leading Americans, is either there or on his way thither. Sherman has had a hospitable reception here from our officers in all arms of the service. Among his first visits was to Woolwich, of which I understand he formed a very high impression; his idea seems to be that, taken all in all, the English artillery excels that of either France or Germany. As for Mr. Stanley, who has been a most effective nine days' wonder, he has gone to the meeting of the British Association at Brighton, where he met with a most enthusiastic reception, the Geographical section discussing at length, and in a way most flattering to him, his exploit and its probable results.

One of our London journalists has accepted an appointment in India, though perhaps I am only giving you stale news in mentioning the matter. The gentleman I speak of is Mr. Percy Sinnett, who has for some time past edited the *Evening Standard*, and who now goes out to conduct the Indian *Pioneer*. Sinnett is a decidedly clever fellow, with a much wider knowledge of the world than is possessed by most of our writers for the press here, for he was some time in China, and has also, I think, visited the States. But if I were asked to say what is the salient characteristic of the man I should say it is a most John Bullish dislike of the Yankee name, character and nation. During this long and wearisome Alabama controversy few journals have been so consistent, patriotic, and on the whole sound as the *Standard*, and I think that was largely due to Sinnett's influence. Perhaps prejudice carried him a little too far sometimes, but he erred on the safe side, and the course he took represented a healthy and natural extreme, opposed to that policy of truckling concession from which the whole controversy originated. Sinnett contributed an article to the *Quarterly* some months ago our diplomatic transactions with the United States, which excited a good deal of discussion. Its burthen was that in every dispute we had been outwitted, sometimes by wheedling, more often by bullying, but that we had not once got justice on any controverted point.

Business is a little better again this week, the weather having set in very fine and forcing, so that any fears of a serious deficiency in the harvest may now be dismissed. Cotton has also been in stronger demand. The accounts of the American crop are as usual conflicting, but, allowing for exaggeration from interested motives in a few cases, there can, I think, be no doubt that very considerable damage has been caused, first by the heavy rains, and next by the worm, in most of the Southern States.

To Ascertain whether a Bull is Mad.—Twist his tail, or punch his sides with a pitchfork.

An Irish gentleman, visiting some friends in the north, was received with so much hospitality, and drank so very hard, that he departed in a shorter time than was expected; and when asked the reason, very gravely said that "he liked them so much, and ate and drunk so incessantly, that he was sure, if he lived there a month longer, he should die in a fortnight."

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, August 16.)

Parliament was prorogued on Aug. 10 till Oct. 25.

In the House of Commons, General Forester brought forward the case of Mr. Denis Fitzpatrick, late judge of the Small Cause Court at Delhi, and moved for a copy of the record in the Badshapore suit. Mr. Grant Duff agreed to its production, on the condition that the letter from Mr. Fitzpatrick to the Secretary of State for India, dated Aug. 8, which was a complete answer to the case, be also published with it.

Her Majesty has left Osborne for Scotland, and is paying a visit to Edinburgh previous to going to Balmoral.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has publicly opened the new breakwater at Portland with much ceremony and success.

Princess Christian has given birth to a daughter.

The Queen's Speech, which was read by Lord Granville, and so confirming the rumours as to the Lord Chancellor, made no allusion to India, but promised measures "for dealing more effectually with the slave-trade on the east coast of Africa.

All the Cabinet Ministers have now left town, and for the next few weeks every professional man who can spare the time will devote it to recreation and repose.

Major Burne, C. S. I., has been appointed to a place under the Political Secretary at the India Office equivalent to that of the Mehmander at an Eastern Court.

M. Thiers is prolonging his holiday at Trouville, where he goes through a vast amount of official business duties every day. It is further reported that he has requested M. Odillon Barrot to draw up a report upon the advantages to be derived by a second Legislative Chamber.

The Bavarian Ministry has been dissolved.

The tour of the King of Spain continues. He has this week visited several places, in all of which he has been well received by the people.

The Geneva Court of Arbitration resumed its sittings on August 14. Mr. Arthur Cohen, a barrister acquainted with Admiralty cases, has been summoned to Geneva. It is rumoured, in connection with the sittings of the tribunal, that decisions have been arrived at in the case of the Florida and the Alabama, in which the award in the case of the former vessel is named as £500,000, and in the latter at one million sterling.

The reconstruction of the Landwehr is being organised in Russia. The service will include soldiers who have already been in the army. It is also reported that the Government of St. Petersburg is preparing a new expedition against Khiva to enforce attention to its ultimatum demanding certain concessions from that Power.

The Presidential candidature occupies the public mind in America, where the partisans of Greeley and Grant are creating excitement by sensational speeches.

Mr. Childers has been returned in the Liberal interest for Pontefract by a majority of 80 votes over Lord Pollington. The ballot was tried for the first time, and worked well.

In connection with the Tichborne case it is reported that an important witness has been discovered who was wrecked in the Bella, and who can identify the claimant as Tichborne, who afterwards went by the name of Castro in Melbourne.

The Marchioness of Bute is reported in a fair way towards recovery.

There have been five executions for murder during the past week; one at Worcester, three at Maidstone, and one at Stafford.

A severe shock of earthquake has been felt in Scotland.

The ex-Empress of the French and her son are paying a visit to the Highlands of Scotland. The Emperor is at Bognor enjoying the sea-bathing.

A highly-interesting collection, representing the cotton industries of India, has just been added to the Indian Court of the International Exhibition.

The Lord-Lieutenancy of Leitrim has been conferred on Lord Southwell.

The strike in the building and several other important trades still continues with great obstinacy.

The Dublin Exhibition is attracting a large number of visitors from England and the United States.

In spite of the recent unfavourable weather, it is expected that the harvest will be a fair average crop.

Mr. Stanley, the discoverer of Livingstone, has been entertained by a party of American gentlemen at the Junior United Service Club and by some members of the Garrick Club.

A new prosecution, it is said, is likely to be commenced against the Rev. Mr. Bennett, vicar of Frome, for violations of the prayer book.

Obituary of the Week.—The Duke of Leeds; Sir A. Smith, K. C. B.; Dr. F. C. Skey, C. B., F. R. S.; Lady Mary Ross; Mr. Henri Drayton; T. Greene, Esq., late M. P. for Lancaster; W. Johnson, Esq., coroner for Chester; the Hon. J. L. Vaughan Mostyn, R. A.

BOMBAY.

Cholera.—Two cases of cholera were reported to have occurred on Wednesday—one at Chowpatty, and the other at Simpy Gully.

Small Causes Court.—The Small Causes Court will be closed to-day on account of its being the Gunnesh Chatoorthi holiday.

Educational.—Messrs K. T. Best and H. Batty have been appointed Acting Professors in the third grade of the Educational Department.

The Gambling Act in Dhoolia.—This Act shall, from the 30th ult., apply and be in force in the town of Dhoolia, in the Khandeish collectorate.

Reward to a Police Officer.—Mr. Inspector Langdon has received a reward of twenty rupees, for arresting two stragglers from the ship Tennyson.

Suits in the Small Causes Court.—From Wednesday the 29th August, till Wednesday the 4th inst., 608 new suits were filed in the Bombay Small Causes Court.

The Non-Agricultural Cess.—The *Akbharee Soudagur* praises the Government of Sir Philip Wodehouse for the abolition of the Non-Agricultural Cess.

Gunputti Holiday.—The Hindoo holiday known by the name of Gunputi or Gunnesh Chatoorthi commences to-day, and will terminate on or about the 16th instant.

A New Pleader.—The Judges of the High Court have issued a sunud to Mr. Sitaram Vishnoo Pendoorkar authorising him to practise as a pleader in the district of Rutnagherry.

Acting District Judge of Khandeish.—The Judges of the High Court have granted Mr. G. M. Macpherson, Acting District Judge of Khandeish, leave of absence for a period of one month.

Khandeish Collectorate.—Mr. J. H. Grant, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed to act as Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish, during the absence of Mr. Duff.

Exchange of Appointments.—Surgeon T. B. W. P. Johnstone, Civil Surgeon, Kaira, and Assistant Surgeon H. Cook, Civil Surgeon, Broach, have been allowed to exchange appointments.

Accident.—On Wednesday one Goolam Cadur, employed on board the ship European, was seriously hurt by a block having accidentally fallen on his head. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Inquest.—Yesterday a Coroner's inquest was held at the Morgue, Camateepoora, concerning the death of one Tookaram Muckoond. The jury returned a verdict that the man had died from heart disease.

Theft.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday a Hindoo named Mahadoo Coothoor was convicted of stealing a fishing net, the property of one Mahadoo Booda, and sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.

Native Authors.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Summachar* complains that native authors of this Presidency do not get that support and encouragement from their own countrymen that European authors do in England.

Trespass.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, one Baboo Janoo, a noted thief, was charged with trespassing in a building without any satisfactory excuse. Prisoner was convicted and fined twenty rupees.

Railway Offence.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a Maratha named Govind Surba was charged before the Senior Magistrate with allowing his cow to trespass on the line near the Marine Lines Station. The man admitted the offence and was fined five rupees.

Furious Driving.—A Mahomedan by name Futtay Mahomed was yesterday fined by Mr. Woodward in the sum of fifteen rupees, for driving his hack buggy in a rash and negligent manner, thereby causing damage to the carriage of a Parsee named Bejonjee.

The Murder Case Committed to the Sessions.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday committed Louis Fernandes for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of culpable homicide amounting to murder, in having on or about the 23rd August caused the death of a woman by name Aunie DeSouza.

Accident to Major Spratt.—On the parade-ground, Poona, on Wednesday, the horse on which Major Spratt, H. M.'s 68th L. I., was mounted, took fright and succeeded in throwing the officer, after which it galloped home to its stables. The Major was found not to have sustained any more injuries than a severe shaking and several contusions about the face and body.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 3rd September, was 387, being 24 less than in the preceding week, 93 more than the total of the week ending 5th September 1871, and 93 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 235 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Flogging.—A Mussulman named Curreem Raymon was charged before Mr. Connon yesterday with stealing a silver anklet belonging to one Tullokchund Chundajee, and was on conviction sentenced to receive twelve stripes.—Another native named Ramajee was charged with stealing four pieces of wearing apparel, the property of one Goverdhundas Jadowjee, and sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 26th Aug. 1872, Rs. 1,77,86,356; add silver received during the week, Rs. 55,299; deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 4,00,051; total balance, Rs. 1,74,41,604. There are in addition 85,227 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

A Curious Application.—An old and infirm Mahomedan appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee on Wednesday and stated that his wife had been enticed away by a native and that she had taken with her all his ornaments. He did not care for his wife now, but he only wanted his ornaments. He therefore applied for a summons against his wife, which the magistrate refused to give, telling him that his remedy was in the Civil Court.

Parsee Hats in the Theatre Royal.—We wish that Parsee gentlemen who take the front seats of the Theatre could manage to put their "elongated topees" under their chairs or elsewhere where they would not obstruct the view of those who have the misfortune to be seated behind them. They could wear the little silk caps they often sport, and so offend nobody's sense of propriety. We daresay the matter only requires to be alluded to.

High Court Decree.—On Wednesday we omitted to report a suit brought by Mr. E. L. Hawkins, agent to the liquidators of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, against Bomonshaw Cawasjee, managing clerk to Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile. The action was for Rs. 8,000, for which a decree was granted with interest at 5 per cent. from 24th October 1870 and costs. Execution was stayed as defendant produced an extract from his schedule which he had filed in the Insolvent Court.

The Bachelors' Ball at Poona.—On Monday evening the first ball of the season took place in the Council Hall. The invitations were issued in the names of Mr. Lee-Warner, C. S., Mr. Ashburner, Mr. Chatfield and Mr. C. Bell. The hall was arranged and decorated for the occasion. The *Poona Observer* says that although the number of the invited guests was too great to allow the whole to dance at one time, yet by the skilful placing of sofas in the verandah little inconvenience was felt. All the *élite* of Poona were present.

A Fine Opening for an Enterprising European Hair-cutter.—At this moment a large portion of Bombay is in a sad plight. It wants its hair cut, but as the European barber whom it patronised has been sick for a fortnight past, as there is only one European hair-dresser in the city, and as native tonsorial professors are not fancied, its hair is getting longer and longer, while there is no prospect of a more happy set of circumstances unless distaste for native barbers capitulates. There has been talk of a hair-cutting club, in which it will be the duty of the members to cut each other's hair turn and turn about, but the foundation of it seems yet to be a remote contingency. Is there no enterprising European who will yield to capillary attraction and take up the acting appointment of barber to Bombay?

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Dacca, 1,128 tons, Captain J. Patterson, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steam ship Peshawur, C. A. White, Commander, arrived in Madras roads on Sunday from Calcutta, with the following passengers:—

For Madras.—Colonel King and servant, Mr. and Mrs McHaffie, infant and two servants. Mr. and Mrs. Dukie, infant and two servants, Captain Farmer, Mr. McAlpine, Mr. Johnson Mr. Brown, Mr. Forbes and servant.

For Bombay.—Mr. Hopkins.

For Aden.—Mr. Wood.

For Malta.—General and Mrs. Nuthall.

For Southampton.—Colonel and Mrs. Voyle and two servants, Mrs., two Misses and Master Daly, Captain Palmer, Miss Ryall, Lieutenant-Colonel Young, Assistant Surgeon Eustace, Captain Johnstone, Captain Russell, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Taylor, and Mr. Brett.

She took the following passengers from Madras:—

For Southampton.—Major Dangerfield, Mr. T. J. H. Wilkins.

For Venice.—Colonel G. F. Shakespear.

For Brindisi or Venice.—H. G. Morison, Esq.

For Hongkong.—Eleven Gun Lascars.

For Galle and back.—Mr. Bates.

For Galle.—Mr. W. D. Sartin, Mr. E. Duffey, one native syce and one native (deck.)

For Suez.—E. C. Caldwell, Esq.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time. H.	M.	Height. Ft.	In.	September.	Low Water. Time. H.	M.	Height. Ft.	In.
1	2 m	5	3	Friday 6	7	4 m	5	3
1	11 a	6	0		7	25 a	6	2
1	36 m	5	4	Saturday....... 7	7	37 m	4	9
1	40 a	5	6		7	57 a	6	2
2	15 m	5	0	Sunday 8	8	13 m	3	9
2	9 a	4	9		8	34 a	5	11
3	5 m	4	4	Monday........ 9	8	55 m	2	5
2	39 a	3	9		9	14 a	5	7
4	0 m	3	9	Tuesday........ 10	9	46 m	1	4
3	21 a	3	0		10	10 a	5	3
5	13 m	3	4	Wednesday ... 11	10	53 m	0	7
4	20 a	2	2		11	21 a	5	0
6	41 m	3	5	Thursday 12	......		......	
6	1 a	1	10		0	34 a	0	4

Moon—First Quarter, 10th, 6h. 53m. P.M.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Geelong, 1,584 tons, and 250 h. p., Captain G. J. Babot, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Mrs. Maude.
Mrs. Stiffe, two children, European female servant and native servant.
Mrs. Kennedy, two infants, and servant.
Col. Conybeare.
Mr. Simon.
Mrs. Cuttriss, two infants, and ayah.
Mr. W. M. Robbie.
Capt. Cheke.
Mr. L. F. Otto.
Mrs. Southwark.
Miss Southwark.
Lt. Col. Stevenson, R.A.
Mrs. Stevenson.
Capt. J. K. Dooner.
Capt. C. L. Smith.
Mr. W. Hampton.
Lt. J. R. Watson.
Mrs. Watson and infant.
Mr. and Mrs. Brown.

For Brindisi.

Capt. A. N. Welman. Capt. R. G. Sandeman.

For Venice.

Mr. J. M. Lane.
Mr. W. Allingham.
Lt. Col. R. M. Bonnor.
Mrs. J. Murray, infant, and native servant.

For Aden.—Mrs. Mooney and two children.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

From the weather report of the Rutnagherry collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th August we see that the fall of rain was favourable throughout the district. Transplanting operations have been nearly completed. The crops were in good condition. The fall of rain registered up to date amounted as follows:—Malwan, 68 inches and 31 cents.; Vingorla, 85 inches and 42 cents.; Khorepatun Station, 110 inches and 18 cents.; Rajapoor, 108 inches and 39 cents.; Lanji, 91 inches and 46 cents.; Rutnagherry, 69 inches and 10 cents.; Sungmeshwer, 104 inches and 72 cents.; Gohagur, 47 inches and 1 cent.; Chiploon, 100 inches and 48 cents.; Khed, 107 inches and 40 cents.; Dapoolee, 91 inches and 58 cents.; Mundungurh, 108 inches and 34 cents.

"NORTH" *vs.* "SOUTH"

This match was resumed on Tuesday. The South innings finished for 305—Coddington and Edwardes made a good stand, the former scoring 77, and the latter carrying his bat for 56. The North in their second innings were unable to beat their first innings, and their career closed for 116—233 in all. South thus won the match by one inning and 72 runs. The return match commenced yesterday. The dinner to the gentlemen of the North will take place in the Gymkhana to-morrow.

A strutting coxcomb asked a barber's boy, 'Did you ever shave a monkey?' "No, sir; but if you'll be pleased to set down, I'll t-t-t-try."

An Irish corporal, who now and then indulged in a noggin of right good poteen, was thus accosted by his captain, whilst standing at ease: "Pat, what makes your nose so red?" "Plase yer honour," said Pat, "I always blush when I spakes to an officer."

Directions for Fainting.—Never faint when you are alone. Always select some good opportunity. The more persons there are about you, the more successful will be your fit. A friend's house, when there is a dinner or an evening party going on, is far from a bad opportunity. Never faint more than once in the same evening, as there may be a falling-off in the sympathy on the second experiment. A woman should not only faint well, but be above suspicion. Be very careful, therefore, never to risk a faint unless you have some object in view, such as going out of town—or a new gown—or a box at the Opera—or being taken to some *fete*—or any other little caprice which your husband may have obstinately refused you. In such cases hysterics are sometimes justifiable.

AN INTERESTING PEDESTRIAN MATCH.

Yesterday afternoon, at half-past five o'clock, one of the finest pedestrian matches ever witnessed in Bombay came off at Colaba. The match was between Corporal Ryan of the 83rd Regiment, and Bombardier Bryant of the Royal Artillery, and was for 200 yards, Rs. 200 a side. The men started from an elastic cord stretched across the road, which was cut by an officer belonging to the Royal Artillery. Both men started at the same moment, but Corporal Ryan proved too much for his antagonist, and won by six yards. There was very heavy betting on the race, but it was nearly all in favour of the 83rd man. The race has been looked forward with interest for some time, both men being good runners, and the road was crowded by spectators along the whole course.

THE RETURN MATCH OF "THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AGAINST THE WORLD."

Undaunted by their defeat last Friday on the bloodless plains of the Maidan, the men of the Public Schools have thrown out a doughty challenge to the World, and the battle will rage this evening from half-past five till sundown. To make the struggle as complete as possible we understand that the latest Rugby artillery will be used on this occasion—at least, a batch of the well known Rugby "ovals" were written for some time ago, and their arrival by yesterday's mail was confidently expected. It would be as unnecessary to say that this may make a great difference in the result of the match as it would be to state the constituents of a peg. By long practice on the oval ball Public schoolmen get, it is well known, a peculiar concave shape knocked into their kicking foot, and hence against the globe ordinarily used by players of the world this kicking foot loses a portion of its power; but bring the Public schoolmen before their favourite kind of ball, and their toes are once more in their accustomed sphere. Of course the contrary must be the case with the World men. We believe that all this has been seriously represented to Chalmers, the hero of the former game, but he protests that he has still a huge kick in store, which will do the World illustrious service. We may give the following list of those who are likely to do battle for the Schools:—

Anderson (Marlborough).
Bromley (Cheltenham).
Branson (Rugby).
Cassels (Rugby).
Graham (Harrow).
Hart (Rugby).
Hatch (Shrewsbury).
Latham (Rugby).
Lushington (Winchester).
Ward (Marlborough).
Murray (Rugby).
Yerbury (Wellington).
Nicol (Rugby).
Paterson (Rugby).
Peile (Clifton).
Tonkins (Rugby).
Thompson (Rugby).
Captain Trench (Cheltenham).

It was by a mistake that it came about that in the previous match Cheltenham was unrepresented.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

Although the attendance on Wednesday afternoon at Colaba was not quite so great as on former occasions, still all the gentlemen who are shortly to represent Bombay in the match with Poona were present, and the shooting was certainly the best of the season. We never remember seeing better birds, or so few get off, not even at Hurlingham or Shepherd's Bush, and should the Bombay gentlemen repeat their yesterday's performance at Poona, they ought to stand a very fair chance of success. There were three sweeps shot off at seven birds each, but as several gentlemen shot all their birds, and got into ties, the evening was far advanced, and almost dark, before the last shot, the knell of parting day, was fired. Mr. Fraser Hore was the successful winner of the first and last sweeps, shooting well throughout, and Mr. Wenden won the intermediate sweep, killing all his birds and many more besides in the tie. It is wonderful how Mr. Wenden brings down his birds, no matter the distance, with his second barrel, and that only a sixteen bore gun. We think this gentleman, with a little more practice, will make as fine a pigeon shot as any one in the Presidency—this fact also must be apparent to the sagacity of the "celebrated dog Bill," who did more hard work and long journeys on this occasion than he had ever done before. The refreshment *buffet* of this Club is a great attraction, especially to those who do not shoot, and the thanks of all are due to Major Smart, who organized and has the superintendence of the irrigation department of the Gun Club—and right well he does it, too. Next Friday is to be a bye day for those gentlemen who are to shoot against Poona, when the sweep will be at 15 birds each man, 25 yards rise. Shooting to commence punctually at 4 o'clock.

PIGEON SHOOTING AT POONA.

The three days' Pigeon Handicap is now on the *tapis*, and in the lottery drawn for Tuesday, Captain Stevenson was the favourite; Captain DuVernet the second, and Colonel Laughton the third. In the first day's shooting the following are the scores. Every one shot at 7 birds.

Yards.	Competitors.	How many shot out of 7.
28	Lieutenant Burton	6
26	Colonel Laughton	6
26	Lieutenant Woodland	6
25	Captain DuVernet	5
25	Captain Covey	5
23	J. S. Manley, Esquire	5
27	Lieutenant Hardtman	4
25	Captain Stevenson	4
24	Shahbodeen Shah	4
23	Captain Campbell	4
25	N. Oliver, Esq	4
26	J. Dawson Esq.	3
23	Lieutenant Alexander	3
25	A. S. Bulkley, Esq	2

The shooting was continued yesterday, and will be concluded to-day.

POONA ANNUAL REGATTA.

1st Day Wednesday, 4th September.

Starters.—Dr. Plumptree, and Colonel Spratt.

Umpire.—K. M. Chatfield, Esq.

The first day of the Annual Regatta commenced yesterday, at "Garden Reach," which was courteously placed at the disposal of the Poona Boat Club by the Honourable Sir. A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I. The weather was cloudy and showed every appearance of a downpour, but towards evening it cleared off and proved to be as favourable as could be desired. There was a large attendance of the beauty and fashion of the Deccan. The arrangements of the tents, refreshments, &c, were all that could be desired, and reflects great credit on W. H. Horsley Esq, for his able management. The beautiful evening greatly enhanced the pleasure felt by all present in the day's rowing.

The 1st heat of Service Fours was won by the Kirkee crew by a length and a quarter.

1st Race.—4-15 p. m. 1st *Heat of Service Fours*. Distance one mile.

The Kirkee Crew.	The Civil Service.
1 Spencer.	1 Hammick.
2 Duck.	2 Batty.
3 Beauclerk.	3 Lee-Warner.
St. Trotter.	St. Horsley.
Cox. Candy.	Cox. Wingate.
Colours—Blue and Red.	Colours—Red and Black.

The second race was the great race of the day, three boats started, namely:—68th Regiment, Civilian, and British Military. A good start was effected, and was won by the Civilian Crew by a length, 68th Regiment 2nd, and British Military third.

2nd Race.—4·30 p.m. *2nd Heat of Service Fours.*

68th Regt. Crew.	Civilian Crew.	British Military.
1 Kay.	1 Hughes.	1 Beale.
2 Covey.	2 Palliser.	2 Trotter.
3 Woodland.	3 Fletcher.	3 Hope.
St. Tollemache.	St. Joyner.	St. Baird.
Cox. Tickell.	Cox. Grant.	Cox. Stewart.
Green and Red.	Black and Yellow.	Blue and White.

The third race, the 1st heat of Junior Pairs was, won by Messrs. Fitzgerald and Wray; Cox. Stewart.

3rd Race.—5 p.m. *1st Heat of Junior Pairs.* Distance ½ a mile.

1 Fitzgerald.	1 Hughes.
St. Wray.	St. Beale.
Cox.	Cox.
Colours—	Colour—Rose.

The fourth race, the 2nd heat of Junior Pairs, was won by Messrs. Beauclerk and Trotter; Cox. Candy.

4th Race.—5-15 p. m. *2nd Heat of Junior Pairs.*

1 Beauclerk.	1 Palliser.
St. Trotter.	St. Joyner.
Cox. Candy.	Cox. Tickell.

The fifth race, the 1st heat of Scratch Fours, distance ½ mile, was won by

1 Waters.	3 Fitzgerald.
2 Tickell.	St. Reid.

The sixth race, the 1st heat of Sculling, was won by Mr. Horsley.

6th Race.—6 p. m. 1st *Heat of Sculling Race.*

Turnbull.	Horsley.
Colour—Blue.	Colour—Red.

Thus ended the 1st day of the Annual Regatta. The last two races was rowed in the dark. Unfortunately for the spectators there was no band present to chaunt a few strains of melody, which we trust will take place to-morrow, the 2nd day's Regatta, commencing at 4·30 p. m. Every one present seemed pleased with the result of this first day's sport, and will doubtless under the able management be pleased with the second also. We have not yet heard the date of the scratch match, Madras *vs.* Poona.—*Poona Observer.*

On the edge of a small river in the county of Cavan, in Ireland, there is a stone with the following inscription:—"N. B. When this stone is out of sight it is not safe to ford the river." But this is even surpassed by the famous post erected some years since by the surveyors of the Kent roads:—"This is the bridle-path to Faversham; if you can't read this, you had better keep the main road."

Two brothers of the name of Lawes, creating a disturbance at the Dublin Theatre, were called to order by the celebrated Felix McCarthy, who was in the same box. One of them, presenting his card, said, "You shall hear from one of us; our name is Lawes." "Lawes, is it?" quoth Felix, "then I'll give you an addition to your name" and, exerting his well-known strength, handed them out of the box, exclaiming, "Now, by the powers, you're both outlaws!"

"THE PALACE OF TRUTH."

"The Palace of Truth," which Mr. Lewis produced on Wednesday and repeated last night, has a pleasing novelty which highly recommends it to the approbation of an educated audience. It possesses a graceful fairy element, and there runs through it much that turns the mind upon the Arthurian legend of the spotless maiden, upon the Midsummer Night's Dream, or that allegory told by one of our best essayists about a magic looking-glass which reflected minds and characters so faithfully that, of a crowd who passed before it, none allowed its surface to remain without a spot but an idiot who was born deaf and dumb. Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the author of the play before us, shows fine fancy, and though the idea that everyone who enters the fairy palace must speak the thing he thinks may not be carried out logically, yet such a small objection weighs little before the poetical hue he has shed on every scene and the courtly grace and stateliness he has put on each of his performers. The spirit of old romance seems to have entered into him, and legends that gave us pleasure in a book he has recreated in a way which touches the eye and taste as well as takes captive the attention. Of this harmonious tale the facts are these.

Upon a spring day, while birds were twittering in the groves around the country-house of King Phanor, he, surrounded by his courtiers, played a mandoline and related poetry of his own composing, which spake of foxes flying through the midnight air and such like rare things of the earth. Chrysal, a courtier dandy, curled and bejewelled, told the King he was indeed a mighty poet; and Zoram, whose scarlet cloak and bright slashed trunks contrasted with the flower-strewn bank on which he sat, spoke as one who had authority on harmony, modulation, counterpoint, and basses, and told the King that he was a musician whom the world were proud to have. But, here is one who is no thorough-pacing courtier, and what says Aristæus, whose frowns are black as is his dress of velvet? "Your poetry, my Lord, I think most vile; your music is still worse." The King winces at the surly courtier's humour, but, while his thoughts are yet upon it, his Queen, the stately Altemire, joins him, followed by the beauteous Princess Zeolide and the virtuous Lady Mirza, whose dress in "white samite" was the emblem of her fair repute. The Queen asks King Phanor why it is that though he goes once a month to his palace she has never yet been taken there during their wedded life of twenty years. He makes excuses, and says he has reasons for his conduct, but the Queen is jealous, and ironically tells him that married men who keep bachelor establishments apart from home have, doubtless, good reasons for so doing. He says then that the palace is a magic one, within the walls of which whoever goes is bound to speak the truth, and as he believes her to be a good wife he does not wish to risk the shivering of his dear belief to pieces by submitting her to the influence of the mystic palace. She scorns his insinuation, and tells him she is not afraid of any tests she may be put to, but that his terror arises from fear of exposure of deeds to her unknown. He says this is not so, and agrees to take her to the palace. The Queen is willing, and says she has a plan on hand to work the happiness of her daughter Zeolide. Prince Philamir, the brave, the noble, and the generous, has sued the Princess, but though they be betrothed, her humour is to say no more than this, "I love you," which manner of speaking of the burning passion has raised a doubt whether she has spoken truly. Therefore, says Queen Altemire, we shall take our daughter with us, and if she says she loves the Prince when we know that she is bound to speak the truth, then shall she wed him; but if in speaking truth she says she loves him not, their betrothal shall be broken. King Phanor thinks the plan is mighty good, and forthwith calls his daughter and his courtiers, and asks if they should like to see his palace, where noble groves are trickled through by babbling brooks and walled by belts of crystal. They shout they will, and he says in half-an-hour they start; but not a word said he that when they cross the threshold of the palace then are they bound to speak the truth though they may know it not. The King has no fear of the charm, for he has a talismanic crystal which defies it, and he may enter within the palace walls and yet refuse to speak the truth. Lady Mirza has overheard him speak of this, he knowing not, and as she passes him he asks her for her praise of the glittering magic crystal. Then the Court move onward to the enchanted ground. Within the palace all is beautiful. The Prince and Zeolide wander among its pillars, and he is told by her in passionate words that she loves him deeply. Unwittingly he speaks the truth and says that now his vanity is satisfied. He had wooed prettier maids successfully, but that she who was so plain a woman should treat him coldly had stung his pride, and now his hour of triumph was complete, and he cared nothing for her. She upbraids him, and as he does not know that he has said the truth he wonders at her scolding. Chrysal and Zoram meet, and say that they have always regarded one another as schemers, liars, rogues, and coxcombs. The King comes forward, and as the courtiers bow, they tell him soothingly that he is the greatest fool in Christendom, that as poet or musician he is beneath contempt. His daughter sings a song. The courtiers place their hands upon their hearts and bending forward tell her that her voice is harsh, unmusical, while the air was disagreeable. She reminds Zoram that he had given her the air, but he tells her that of music he knows nothing, but had paid a poor musician to write it for him. Aristæus alone says he likes the song; but then he adds that he is pleased with anything, his misanthropic humour being but a coinage to make him stand distinctive before the King amid a crowd of flatterers. Zoram and Chrysal again speak truthfully and exchange plain compliments, and quarrel. Then Azema, the fairest maid for many a mile around, crosses the palace threshold and sees Prince Philamir and Gelanor, an ancient servitor. She tells the latter that she affects to be very shy, and that she means to pretend that she has lost her way when she really means to captivate the Prince, while if he will leave the Prince and her alone he shall do well. She tells the story of her heart in simpers to the Prince, and throws herself upon a couch. He tell her that her dress is disarranged, but she says she meant it to be so, that he might see her pretty foot and ancle. She also says that though she is trying to look modest she in reality wishes he would place his arms round her waist and kiss her. The Prince seats himself beside her, and whispers that she is pretty, but that though he may trifle with her she never can have hope of being made his Princess. To his surprise, he thinking he has spoken gallantly enough, she leaves him, and says that though she pretends to be shocked at him she sees she has no chance, and therefore will make love to Chrysal. Then enters Palmis, the attendant of the Princess, and the betrothed of Chrysal, whom she upbraids. But he lovingly encircles her with his arms, and seeks to quench her jealous fears by telling how sincerely he had always hated her and that he only paid attentions to her so that she might advance his interests at Court. Then she breaks from him in indignation. The Princess and the Prince again appear. She weeps, and throws herself upon his breast, telling of her strong love, and that she forgets the harsh words he had said before. He looks fondly down upon her, and says there is no doubt that she is plain, and though he loved her once he does not now. Again she flies from him, weeping. The Queen then enters in a royal rage. She had, she says, been told the most frightful things by the King, whom she had questioned for three hours. The King jauntily steps in, and says he has just come back from a stroll through the woods where he had been making love to Mirza, who, however, checked his passion with her virtuous speeches. A pretty confession for the King to make to the Queen, this was! and so she taxed him with unfaithfulness. He did not think he said he had walked with Mirza, but Chrysal and Zoram politely tell him there is no mistake about it, that he did. He then discovers that the talisman he has is not the real one but a counterfeit, and he suffers agony because he knows he must have spoken to the Queen some truths which she had better not have heard. In the garden Zoram and Chrysal meet to fight a duel, because each had insulted each, but old Gelanor explains that no one can be within the palace or its grounds without speaking exactly as they thought, and they make their quarrel up, and shake hands, and show their cordiality of feeling by saying that they had always endeavoured to blacken each other's characters, and that now they thought of each with the utmost malice and contempt. When they leave, Zeolide and Mirza enter, and the unhappy Zeolide confesses with great warmth her love for Prince Philamir. Mirza confesses—because, she says, she knows she is in the place where she is bound to speak the truth—that she loves the Prince also, that she was engaged to him for three years until political reasons made him transfer his attentions to the Princess. Zeolide weeps, and asks Mirza if she loves her to give her back the love of Philamir; and Mirza swears by the bright moon that she shall leave the court that night and never look upon the Prince's face again. Zeolide says she is happy, and leaves Mirza. Then the Prince enters and declares his passion for Mirza, whose virtue is known as a beacon throughout the land. She relates her newly taken oath, and struggles to leave the Prince; but Zeolide, who had overheard Mirza's self-denying words, advances and releases the Prince from his engagement and Mirza from her oath, and then takes her departure sadly. Then Mirza says she thinks her happiness is a dream, and the Prince says they should exchange some token of the renewal of their betrothal. "What have I to give?" she says, "I am poor." "Any thing," says the Prince, "let it be this block of crystal," and so saying he picks up the crystal that had fallen from Mirza's girdle. She screams, and "slips like water to the floor," where she confesses she purloined the real talisman from King Phanor's secret drawer, substituting for it a counterfeit which she possessed. She is bound to speak the truth now, and the Prince is thunderstruck to hear her say that she is false, unutterably base, and treacherous. Then his eyes open to the great love he has put aside in the bosom of the Princess, and he goes to seek her, leaving Mirza weeping, who in Prince Philamir's eyes is no longer the lady of spotless fame, but

"One who rather seemed a baleful star,
Veiled in grey vapour."

The Queen procures the talisman, and dashes it to the ground. Then there are rumbles and crashes, and the spell of the place has departed—the courtiers trip flattery off their tongues as before, the King has learned a lesson, and the Prince and Princess renew their engagement. And they all live happy ever afterwards.

Mrs. Lewis acted charmingly as the Queen. Miss Edouin was equally attractive as the Princess, and her outbursts of passion for the Prince and subsequent interview in the garden with Mirza were splendid bits of histrionism. Mirza looked virtue well, and played her part most gracefully—so gracefully that we were unable to see how she was justified in accusing herself before the Prince. Azema the coquette was taken by Miss Emma Rogers, and her simulation of a simper was a treat to see. Mr. Lawrence was Prince Philamir; he was good looking, and as natural as possible in the amusing but seriously spoken incidents in the Palace of Truth. Mr. Herberte, Mr. J. R. Taylor, Mr. Leonard, and Mr. Anderson, all deserve credit for their humorous and skilful delineations of the characters of King and courtiers. The scenery was charming, especially that opening one wherein the Court are discovered under a vocal grove. The Palace of Truth, pillared and panelled, was very pretty, and as for the scene called the avenue of palms it was a great success despite the moon's strange exertions to be bright. The dresses were splendid. The Queen's costume was rich and heavy; Mirza's was a gracefully drooping mass of white; and that of the Princess was tasteful and elegant, while the courtiers' were prettily coloured and contrasted. The attitudinising of the groups was spoken of as clever and picturesque, and the audience never failed to pay their tribute to Mrs. Lewis's skill as directress by applauding heartily on every opportunity. The whole play has been put on the stage with great trouble, expense, and taste. It will be repeated to-night, when those who have not seen it and yet like graceful spectacles should pay the threatre a visit.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS BEFORE AND AT THE MEETING.

A requisition having been addressed to the directors of the Albert Mills Company by Ramjee Madhowjee and other shareholders, holding more than one hundred shares, an extraordinary general meeting was advertised to be held at the Company's Mills, Parell, on Wednesday last, for the following purposes:—1. To increase the number of directors of the company to ten or to such less number as the meeting may determine. 2. To fill up the offices so created by the election of qualified persons. The publication of the notice convening the meeting was followed by that of two other notices in the newspapers. They are these:—

"Notice is hereby given, that Jehangeer Hormusjee has been removed from the post of secretary and agent to the Albert Mills Company, Limited. All persons are apprized not to deal with the said Jehangeer Hormusjee as such secretary and agent.—Dated this 31st day of August 1872. Sewjeebhoy Manockbhoy, Chairman of the Board of Directors."

"Notice.—With reference to the advertisement appearing in the public newspapers of this date, wherein it is stated that I have been removed from the post of secretary and agent of the Albert Mills Company, the public are hereby informed that I was appointed such secretary and agent by a special resolution of the shareholders of the Company, and that until I am removed by a *similar* resolution of the shareholders (which is not yet the case) I shall continue to act as secretary and agent. The course adopted by the directors is taken solely from feelings of malice and ill-will towards me. Jehanghier Hormusjee, Secretary and Agent Albert Mills Company, Limited. Bombay, 2nd September 1872."

The directors, or at least some of them, must have expected the proceedings of the meeting to be stormy or more than usually lively, for by the time appointed the few shareholders who attended found the main entrance to the meeting-room closed, a huge Purdesee—more than six feet tall—mounting guard over it and standing in defiance of all to come and enter. At a short distance, at the turn of a corner, another Purdesee stood ready to second, in case of emergency, the operations of his *confrere*. The aspect of affairs was sullen, and foreboded a storm to be at hand. Two of the directors, one of whom was armed with a thick Penang-lawyer, appeared upon the scene in order to issue such orders as circumstances may render necessary to the Purdesee sepoys who seemed to be acting under them. Soon after Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee, who apparently headed the party against the directors for the time being, came up and had an encounter with one of the directors at the door, which, however, did not proceed beyond a volley of angry words. Next came up Dr. Dallas and Mr. Fletcher, solicitors High Court, and sought admittance to the meeting as professional gentlemen, but neither possessed the "Open Sesame"; and the sturdy Purdesee warned them off the door. The lawyers appealed by turns to the door keeper and from him to the two directors standing by that they were on duty and wished to be present at the meeting on behalf of their client, Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee; but their application was unheeded by those who held authority at the door. The legal gentlemen then remonstrated, but their voices were drowned amid the noise of a thousand spindles and the roar of the machinery at work. They protested, but their protest was in vain. Mr. Peile next came up as the solicitor for the directors in power. A short conference between him and the two other members of his profession took place; but he could extend no helping hand to the latter in their difficult position. The two directors at the door ruled that only shareholders would be admitted, feeling sure that the tall Purdesee was strong enough to see that the mandate was carried into effect. Mr. Peile and some shareholders then found admittance. The tall Purdesee cautiously opened the door, and they entered; and we must hasten after them to the meeting-room, leaving the two complaining solicitors to cool their heels in the sun. There were, we think, some other persons left behind who held shares, but were excluded on the ground that their names did not appear on the register for three calendar months.

Arrived in the meeting-room, we find Mr. Sewjeebhoy Manockbhoy, chairman of the board of directors, in the chair; and Mr. Peile, the company's solicitor, engaged in noting down the names of the shareholders present in order to test whether they were *bonâ fide* shareholders. The belligerents on one side and on the other were counted out, when it was suspected that one at least was a spy, a traitor, an intruder among them! One of the directors challenged him to turn out; and after an anxious scrutiny it was discovered that he was our Reporter, who, therefore, was left undisturbed in the prosecution of his duties.

Mr. Peile—Is Mr. Bhowanee Wishwanath to be taken as a director?

Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee—He is not a director.

Some of the directors said he was.

Mr. Peile—They say he is.

Mr. Jehangir—I say he is not a director. Let them show when he was elected a director.

The noise produced by the working of the mill was too great to admit of the discussion being intelligibly heard. One of the directors, therefore, ordered the machinery to be stopped.

Mr. Peile—I am not going to argue that point now. They say he is a director.

Mr. Jehangir—You will please take note of my objection. I now beg to propose that Dr. Dallas, a professional gentleman and a shareholder, Mr. Fletcher, a solicitor, and Tullokchund Manokchund, a shareholder, be admitted to the meeting.

Mr. Peile—Why was not Tullokchund Manokchund admitted?

Mr. Jehangir—He was shoved out by Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Wadia—I admit that.

Mr. Jehangir—No bodily force ought to be used at a meeting like this.

Mr. Peile—They say he is not a shareholder. He has not had his shares on the register for three calendar months. I shall not advise the directors to admit him.

Mr. Jehangir—Then I ask that Dr. Dallas and Mr. Fletcher be admitted as professional gentlemen.

Mr. Peile—As to the admission of the professional gentlemen I have nothing to say.

Mr. Jehangir—I propose that those gentlemen should be admitted.

Mr. Peile—The first thing is that the notice convening the meeting be read.

Mr. Jehangir—I say, Sir, the first thing is to admit the professional gentlemen.

Mr. Peile—Let the notice convening the meeting be read.

Mr. Allarakia Sewjee commences to read the notice.

Mr. Jehangir—I shall read the notice. I am the secretary and treasurer.

A Director—He is not.

Mr. Peile—You cannot read the notice. The directors don't wish it.

Mr. Jehangir—You will please take a note of my protest.

Mr. Peile notes down the protest. The notice is read.

Mr. Jehangir—Now I again propose that the professional gentlemen be admitted. It is a matter for the shareholders, and not for the directors, to decide. The chief object of admitting professional gentlemen is to prevent irregularities in the proceedings.

Mr. Peile—I will not advise the directors to put this proposition to the meeting.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Wadia—Our solicitor advises us not to put this proposition to the meeting; and we won't put it.

Mr. Jehangir—Do you mean to put out out two respectable professional gentlemen? I protest against it. It is a question for the meeting to decide.

Mr. Manockjee Hormusjee—They have been turned out by the tall Purdesee, and they are standing outside in the sun.

Mr. Jehangir—And Nusserwanjee Wadia gave them a shove!

Mr. Nusserwanjee Wadia was understood to say that they (not alluding to any one in particular) were all "chotas" (rascals).

Mr. Jehangir—You should not use such language in a meeting. "Chotas"—you ought not to use such a word!

A Hindu shareholder.—It is better not to have a disturbance at the meeting; but we must do the business like respectable men.

Mr. Manockjee—Such an abusive term as "chota" has been used in the meeting. It ought never to have been used here.

It was then proposed by Mr. Nusserwanjee Aspaniarjee, and seconded by Mr. Mohunjee Manokchund, that Dr. Dallas, Mr. Fletcher, and Tullokchund Manockchund be admitted to the meeting.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Wadia contended that the proposition could not be put to the meeting, as three days' previous notice, according to section 43 of the deed, had not been given.

Mr. Jehangir argued that section 43 referred to such matters as were connected with the regular business of the meeting, and not to special resolutions; and that, therefore, no previous notice was required.

Mr. Peile refers to the section in question.

Mr. Jehangir—If Mr. Peile was not here, you would have seen the meeting ere this in quite a different state. There would have been no regularity; and that is the advantage of having professional gentlemen present.

The Chairman decided that the above proposition could not be put to the meeting.

Mr. Peile—The chairman says the proposition cannot be put to the meeting.

Mr. Jehangir—This is a meeting of the shareholders; and it must be put to the meeting. It must be left to the shareholders to decide, and not to the chairman or the directors. If you insist upon it, we shall take our own course. I beg to submit, Sir, that the chairman has no legal right to stop the resolution from being put to the meeting.

Mr. Peile—The chairman having decided that the resolution cannot be put to the meeting, I don't advise the directors to put it.

Mr. Jehangir—What is your advice, Sir? Will you put it on paper?

Mr. Peile—I am not bound to put it on paper.

Mr. Jehangir—I am a director, and I ask you, as the company's solicitor, to advise me. You advise the other directors, and why should you not advise me?

Mr. Peile—If you come into a corner, I will advise you.

The proposition was not put to vote.

It was then proposed by Mr. Ludha Ruttonjee, and seconded by Mr. Narronjee Canjee, that Messrs. Nusserwanjee Aspaniarjee, Manockjee Hormusjee, and Goculdas Muddonjee be elected directors of the company in addition to those who were on the board at the date of the last general meeting.

Mr. Peile, referring to the requisition which had been addressed to the directors, with the object of increasing the number of directors to ten and of filling up the offices so created by qualified persons, asked if it was intended to abandon the two propositions.

Mr. Jehangir—They may be rolled up into the above one.

Mr. Peile—I will note that the proposition is made under the requisition. Have the men proposed been shareholders on the register for three months?

Mr. Jehangir—You had better ask the chairman; he will tell you.

Mr. Peile—I will ask the secretary. (Turns to ask Allarakia Sewjee.)

Mr. Jehangir—I am the secretary, and I say they have been.

Mr. Peile—I will ask both secretaries.

Mr. Manockjee—There is only one secretary and no other.

Mr. Peile—I had better ask both secretaries. (Messrs. Jehangir Hormusjee and Allarakia Sewjee.)

It was ascertained that the men proposed as directors had been shareholders on the register for three months.

Mr. Peile read out the names of the directors and said there were already nine on the board.

Mr. Jehangir—The last three, Bhugwan Bhowan, Bhowanee Wishwanath, and Dewdur Danee, are not directors. They are wrong directors. They were elected two days ago in the face of the requisition; and their appointment is illegal.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Wadia—They are not wrong directors.

Mr. Peile—There are nine directors already on the board.

Mr. Jehangir—There are not nine, Sir.

Mr. Manockjee—The directors had no power to elect them. According to the deed, they are no directors at all. They cannot be elected by the directors, but they must be elected by a meeting of shareholders.

Mr Jehangir—Whether they are rightly or wrongly elected, the course taken by the present directors to appoint their own nominees two days before the meeting called for the purpose of electing directors, is unjustifiable and illegal.

Mr. Manockjee—They had no right to elect directors in the face of the requisition. It is most disgraceful conduct on their part.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Wadia—Now, no such language, please. No such language will do here. I advise you to be on your guard. You had better take care how you use such words.

Mr. Jehangir—I object to the three persons being taken as directors on the grounds that the board of directors had no power to appoint them two days before the day of this meeting; that it was illegal on their part to do so under the articles of association; and that their only motive was to frustrate the object of the requisition.

Mr. Manockjee—I say, Sir, you have no right to put down the names of those persons as directors. I tell you as solicitor of the company that you have no right to do so. You should not put down the names of the wrong directors.

Mr. Peile reads the proposition.

Mr. Jehangir—I was present at all meetings of the directors, and no such appointment of directors was made. I had no notice of any meeting being called to appoint directors.

Mr. Peile—You will have more directors than the company can bear if you pass this resolution. The only thing desirable is to leave you to make your choice of one out of the three to fill up a vacancy.

Mr. Manockjee—The directors ought not to have appointed those men in the face of the requisition, it being illegal in the first instance.

Mr. Jehangir—To appoint directors after calling this meeting for the purpose was an illegal course taken by the directors. If their directors are regularly appointed, they will remain in office; or if ours are regularly appointed now, they will remain. That remains to be seen. I ask you, therefore, to put the proposition to the meeting.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Wadia—It cannot be put.

Mr. Jehangir to Mr. Peile—I request you to ask the chairman to put this resolution to the meeting. If he does not put it, we will do it ourselves.

Mr. Peile—O yes, it must be put to the meeting.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Wadia—We will allow it to be put to the meeting.

Mr. Jehangir—That's the advantage of having a solicitor at the meeting.

The proposition of Mr. Ludha Ruttonjee was about to be put to vote, when

Mr. Allarakia—I object to the resolution being put. It must be passed by three-fourths of the votes.

Mr. Peile—Your objection is premature. How do you know it shall not get three-fourths of the votes? I have considerable doubt, however, about proxies. I won't be sure, but I will see. (Reads the deed.) It refers to something else.

Mr. Jehangir—It is quite clear that proxies can be taken. I will show it in the deed.

The proposition was put to vote, when there were eleven votes for and eight against it. According to section 53 of the deed, a shareholder was entitled to vote for each share he may hold; and it was found by the latter method that there were sixty-eight votes for and nineteen against the proposition.

Mr. Purmanund Lilladhur now raised an objection that the proposition could not be passed as a special resolution, because such resolution could only be carried by the votes of three-fourths of the shareholders.

Mr. Jehangir—The resolution is before the meeting, and it must be passed or rejected.

Mr. Peile—An objection has been handed in by a shareholder, and it may be a question whether the resolution can be carried or not as a special resolution.

Mr. Jehangir—The votes have been taken, and it is too late now to object.

Mr. Peile—If the chairman asks my advice, I will say that the resolution has been passed, but not yet put on the minutes of proceedings. I must see whether it can be carried as a special resolution.

Mr. Jehangir—This resolution is not special, and there is no necessity to pass it as a special resolution.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Wadia—We will pass it as a common resolution.

Mr. Jehangir—Yes, common resolution.

The Chairman declared the resolution carried as a common resolution.

Mr. Jehangir—That is all we wanted. It is declared to be passed by a majority of votes. It was not necessary to pass it as a special resolution according to the deed.

Mr. Purmanund Lilladhur proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Mr. Manockjee—I protest against thanks being voted to the chairman who has done nothing to deserve them. (To Mr. Peile) I object, Sir, to your recording thanks to him on the minutes of proceedings. What has he done to get our thanks?

Mr. Peile was understood to say that he would abstain from recording any thanks to the chair.

The shareholders then separated quietly, and nothing further occurred to demand particular notice.

To Ascertain the Weight of a Horse.—Put your toe under the animal's foot.

An Irishman coming to Boston from Lowell took the stage in preference to the cars, because, as he said, he could ride four times as long for the same money.

A waggish fellow, somewhat troubled with an impediment in his speech, while one day sitting at a public table, had occasion to use a pepper-box. After shaking it with all due vehemence, and turning it in various ways, he found that the crushed peppercorns were in no wise inclined to come forth. "T-t-th this p-pe-pepper-box," he exclaimed, with a facetious grin, "is so-some-something li-like myself." "Why so?" interrogated a neighbour. "P-poo-poor delivery," was the reply.

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THE KHAIRWADA WIDOW CASE.

BROACH SESSIONS, 31st August.

REGINA vs. BHOGILAL PITAMBAR AND HIRA MOHAR.

The following is the judgment of Mr. Newnham, Acting Sessions Judge of Surat, in the above case :—

Both the accused are charged with having used criminal force to their relative Jivkor, by shaving her head and breaking off her bangles against her will. Also with wrongfully confining her at Khairwada, and not allowing her to leave it. Accused No. 1, Bhogilal, is also charged with confining her at a neighbouring village named Bhuva, with intent to conceal her whereabouts. Jivkor is a young widow of the Visakhadayata Wani caste, who, since the committal of this case, has remarried with one Lalubhai, master of a Government school, and who was previously mistress of the girls' school at Khairwada, and it is alleged that the accused acted as above towards her from being opposed to her going to the Female Training College at Ahmedabad, and to her projected remarriage, as contrary to caste custom. I remark, at starting, the great difficulties under which the prosecution in this case labours. On the one side there is the girl Jivkor, who has ventured to defy the very strong prejudice against Widow Remarriage, and the comparatively small "Reforming party;" on the other, the whole body of those who adhere to the old usage, or in other words the immense majority of the caste. No one with any experience of this district could have any doubt as to the tactics likely to be adopted in such a case by the stronger party, viz., the buying off or intimidation of all accessible witnesses on the other side, and wholesale subornation of perjury on their own. No great body of evidence could be expected, therefore, in support of the story of the prosecutrix, more especially as the acts of which she complains were such as would probably be committed with as much secrecy as possible. Jivkor's story is as follows :—(3.) She became engaged to marry Lalubhai about 15 months ago, when schoolmistress at Khairwada. (I observe that before the magistrate she stated that *she* proposed to *him* : but which party took the initiative is immaterial as regards the present case.) She applied to Lalubhai to assist her in going to Ahmedabad, where she wanted to enter the Female Training College, and he accordingly sent a friend of his, Surajram, to Khairwada with a palkee and bearers, where they arrived about July 6th or 7th. Her relations, however, would not allow her to go, and forcibly detained her : and Surajram and the bearers were threatened and driven away from Khairwada by a large number of people, including accused 2, Hira. (This latter circumstance is not deposed to by Jivkor herself, who did not see the people driven away.) After the palkee had gone, several persons, including accused [illegible] had her shaved at night by the barber Haribhai, by force (she having been detained at Khairwada and kept under surveillance from the 16th, when the palkee went away, until the 30th July when her head was shaved) ; and the same night she was taken away against her will to Bhuva, a village about a mile and a half from Khairwada, and kept there in the house of a Brahman, guarded by the two accused, until about August 4th, when the Foujdar, accompanied by her betrothed Lalubhai and others, came with some police from Broach and released her. Lalubhai (1) deposes that he sent the palkee at her request and that she was released at Bhuva as above—the accused 1, Bhogilal, who opened the door, stating at first that Jivkor was gone out, which proved to be false. Ramcrishna, police inspector, (5) confirms the account of her release at Bhuva. Surujram (2) deposes that he and the bearers were driven away from Khairwada, after waiting there 8 or 9 days, by a number of people, including accused 2, Hira, who threatened them; and two of the bearers, (6 and 7) confirm this account. Vadilal (4) deposes that Jivkor was prevented from leaving the village on the day that the palkee went away by Hira accused 2, who took her back into the house—that he saw Hira and the other people drive the palkee and bearers away : heard Jivkor crying out at night and remonstrating against being shaved : and afterwards when she was being taken away from the village. For the defence an immense number of witnesses were named, of whom however, only 19 were examined, counsel declining to call any more. Of these Nos. 10—16 were produced to prove that Jivkor was taken to Bhuva, not at night, but in the morning, that she was not under any restraint there, and the doors of the house were open as usual Nos. 17—25, 27, and 28, to show that there was no such disturbance about the palkee at Khairwada as has been alleged, and that Jivkor was at liberty to go about there. No. 26, the barber, to prove that the shaving was voluntary, and that only Jivkor and her mother were present. While the story told by Jivkor has a decided air of probability, it is on the other hand not easy to see what motive she could have for making this complaint if her relations did not interfere with her and treat her as she says, knowing, as she must, the violent resentment that she provokes in making it. The excitement which has been called forth by the case is sufficiently evidenced by the fact that the Court has been so crowded during the trial as to be almost unbearable to sit in, and that the police inspector was obliged to have the prosecutrix escorted to her lodgings when she left the Court lest she should be mobbed. There is a difference between her statement and Lalubhai's in one point, that he says she *wrote* to him for the palkee, while she says the request was verbal—but as it occurred seven or eight months ago, this might be a mistake on the part of one of them. Moreover, as Lalubhai speaks of sending the palkee seven or eight *days* after receiving the letter, there may have been two requests made, and hence the confusion. It was contended that the conduct of Jivkor in not leaving Khairwada when a summons was sent her from Ahmode was inconsistent with her story that she was detained there against her will. She however states that the summons did not arrive till the palkee had gone away, and also that the people of the village threatened her if she went : much allowance also must be made for a girl alone among relatives who were opposed to her wishes. I am not satisfied with the witness Vadilal's statement that *he* saw the people pursuing the palkee : but the evidence of the two bearers and Surajram on that point is satisfactory. At a late stage of the trial he was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Nanabhai ; he then said "he had heard other widows crying when their heads were shaved :" but on being further asked whether there was any difference between their outcries and those of Jivkor, he said he had misunderstood the first question, and meant to answer that he had heard the cries *of Jivkor*, not "of other widows." This does not appear at all satisfactory, *prima facie* : still it is possible that, as he was called up suddenly while sitting in the Court, to be examined again, he may have been flurried and have misunderstood the first question, especially as it does not appear why he should deliberately answer that he had heard other widows cry out, if such were not the fact. With regard to the witnesses for the defence, the evidence they have given was to be expected : and in the face of the evidence for the prosecution, which is much more probable, I have no hesitation in saying that I believe none of them, except as far as they say that the doors of the house in Bhuva were occasionally open, which they may have been consistently with the surveillance said to have been exercised over Jivkor. As to No. 22, the Patel of Khairwada, his manner left no doubt whatever on my mind that he was lying ; and the conduct of No. 23 spoke for itself. When dismissed, he lingered, with a disappointed look, and then said, "*you should have asked me much more than that : Jivkor met me near the Mandir, and told me she had had her head shaved of her own will, and was going to Bhuva.*" Comment on this is superfluous. I find it proved by the evidence, beyond a doubt, that Jivkor was confined, for more than ten days, at Khairwada by her relations, by being prevented from leaving the village, and kept either in the house or under surveillance when allowed to leave it ; that the shaving of her head, &c., was done against her will : and that she was similarly confined at Bhuva for more than three days, where the intention of secrecy (section 346) was shown by her being placed in the house of a Brahman, in the Brahmans' street, away from the castefellows, and by the false statement of Bhogilal that she had gone out, whereas the door of the house was chained within at the time. As to the share taken by the two accused in this : I observe that there is a want of corroborative evidence as to the presence of Bhogilal (accused 1) at *Khairwada*, and of Hira (accused 2) at Bhuva. With regard to the actual presence and assistance of either of the accused at the shaving of Jivkor, I think there may be a doubt to the benefit of which they are entitled—Jivkor having mentioned Hira *only* before the magistrate and adding Bhogilal's name here : although there can be no *moral* doubt that it was done with their consent. I find it, however, proved that Hira, No 2, was at Khairwada, and aided in confining her there : and similarly Bhogilal, accused 1, at Bhuva. Mr. Nanabhai, who was unable to attend until the second day of the trial, takes a preliminary objection to it, viz. that the two accused should have been committed separately, and that by the misjoinder they have been prejudiced as if, tried separately, each could have given evidence for the other. I do not consider that there has been any misjoinder, see Mayne's Penal Code, Edition VI., pages 372—373 : and the prejudice to the accused I count as absolutely *nil*, for no tribunal could have attached the smallest weight to evidence given by one of the accused in favour of the other in a matter which it is clear that their interests have been throughout identical. As to the plea that the alleged acts do not amount to confinement, I consider that they do. The "circumscribing limits" beyond which she could not pass were in this case the sight of her relatives in Bhuva and Khairwada, when allowed to leave the house. Mr. Nanabhai further urges, quoting Strange's Hindu Law and other standard works, the state of tutelage in which a widow is held to remain for life, and contends that her relatives and natural guardians were authorized to choose her place of residence, and committed no offence in exercising that right. The Assessors seem to have adopted this view : but it is one which I think no Court would maintain in a case like the present. If the principle were carried out, it would follow that the relatives could now, or in future, claim to recover possession of Jivkor from the second husband and compel her to live with them till death, which would be absurd. Lastly, it is urged that Jivkor is actually under 18, and therefore a minor, and up to her majority, at least, her natural guardians had these rights. Now, admitting for the sake of argument, that those rights would justify the accused in acting as they have, Jivkor calls herself, on solemn affirmation, 19, she appears to be as old, and she has been two years schoolmistress at Khairwada : while there is not an atom of evidence on the record to show that she is a minor. In such a case the Court will certainly not presume minority. Counsel suggests that the Court should send for and examine her mother (whom accused have not named as a witness) as the best evidence on this question. Were this to be done, there can be no doubt as to what she would say—that her daughter is a minor : but as the mother has been a party to all the proceedings,—was present at the shaving, and also at Bhuvas,—it is equally clear that the Court could place no reliance on such statement. Moreover, as it was the obvious course for the accused to prove Jivkor's minority if they wished to justify their acts by that plea, and as, although one of them was represented by a Vakeel even before the Magistrate, and though they named upwards of seventy witnesses, they have made no attempt up to this time to prove it, the Court cannot see reason to presume that they have omitted a valid defence up to this time, and to supplement their case by sending for a witness whom it certainly could not believe. I find therefore that the plea of justification is not made out. As this is, I believe, the first case of this kind in this province, it is not necessary to pass a heavy sentence ; but it must be shown that the Court will not allow the customs of caste to be perpetuated by unjustifiable violence and infringement of liberty, and will give redress if such attempts be made. The Court, agreeing with the assessors, finds that the accused are not proved guilty of the offence specified in the first head of the charge, viz., that they on or about the 30th July 1872 at Khairwada, talooka Ahmode, Zillah Broach, used criminal force to Jivkor, widow of Khushal Jugjivun, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation, an offence punishable under section 352 of the Indian Penal Code ; and that Bhogilal is not guilty of that specified in the second head of the charge, viz., that he from the 15th July 1872 or thereabouts to the 30th July 1872 or thereabouts, a period greater than ten days, at Khairwada, wrongfully confined the said Jivkor, an offence punishable under section 344 of the Indian Penal Code. But, differing from the assessors, that Bhogilal is guilty of the offence specified in the third head of the charge, viz., that he from or about the 1st August 1872 to the 4th August or thereabouts, a period longer than three days at Bhuva, taluka Ahmode, wrongfully confined the said Jivkor in such a manner as to indicate an intention that the place of confinement might not be known to or discovered by certain persons interested in the said Jivkor, an offence punishable under sections 343 and 346 of the Indian Penal Code, and that Hira is guilty of the offence specified in the second head of the charge, viz., that he from the 15th July 1872 or thereabouts to the 30th July 1872 or thereabouts, a period greater than ten days, at Khairwada, wrongfully confined the said Jivkor, an offence punishable under section 344 of the Indian Penal Code. And directs that the said Bhogilal and Hira each be rigorously imprisoned for six months and pay a fine of Rs. 500. The fine to be levied under section 61, Criminal Procedure Code, and Rs. 500 of the amount to be paid to Jivkor as compensation.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Mr. G. Graham, Magistrate and Collector of Alipore, having been suddenly taken seriously ill, has applied for leave to proceed to England, and we hear that Mr. T. W. Gribble, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 24-Parganas, will for the present conduct the duties of the office of the Magistrate and Collector until a successor is appointed in his stead.—*Englishman.*

A Soldier Shot by his Comrade.—On last Sunday evening a private, named Owen Shernan, of the 1-14th Regiment, Fort William, Calcutta, shot a comrade of his, named Jeremiah Donnoghue, under the following circumstance. It appears that he private who was shot, was singing a song which displeased the would-be murderer, whereupon the latter went into his quarters and returned with a loaded rifle, the contents of which he discharged at the unfortunate man, wounding him dangerously on the shoulder. The injuries sustained necessitated the man's removal to hospital.—*Indian Daily News.*

Killed by a Tiger.—On Thursday last, a native wood-cutter belonging to Sealdah, whilst engaged cutting wood on the other side of the Mutlah River, opposite the Canning station of the C. and S. E. State Railway, was suddenly attacked by a tiger and instantly torn to pieces. It was only a few weeks ago that another man met his death in the same manner. We learn that in the neighbourhood of the Mutlah, there are a good many tigers, and a favourable opportunity presents itself to Calcutta sportsmen to bag a few tigers during the ensuing cold season.

Indecent Native Theatricals.—The native world of Madras has been somewhat excited of late. The great, and justly renowned satirical farce, called *Dumbacharri Vilasam*, is now being acted in three different places in this city. The truth is that occasionally these performances assume the appearance of wanton and shameless orgies. The utmost indecency and license is indulged in. One one occasion a large party of officers arose, and went out hissing the performers, for the grossly immoral and obscene expressions they chose in broken English to give vent to. If native actors think that exhibitions of obscenity are pleasing to Englishmen, they are very far wrong. A paper which professes to be a mirror of the opinions of the native public loudly protests against the "use of indecent expressions during the play." The performance commences at 9 p.m. and is protracted to 4 a.m., and is said to wax more furiously outrageous as every small hour of the night creeps by. Have the Madras police no right of censorship,—no right of putting a stop to such exhibitions of depravity?—*Madras Athenæum.*

East Indian Railway Traffic.—*Main Line*—Earnings week ending 24th August 1872, £25,557-3-11. Corresponding week last year, £27,284-19-1. Decrease, £1,727-15-2. From 1st July 1872 to 24th August 1872, £235,998-1-11. From 1st July 1871 to 26th August 1871, £241,627-10-9. Decrease, £5,629 8-10. Miles open week ending 24th August 1872, 1,280. Corresponding week last year, 1,279½. Increase, ½. Per mile open week ending 24th August 1872, £19-19-4. Corresponding week last year, £21-6-4. Decrease, £1-7-0.—*Jubalpoor Line*—Earnings week ending 24th August 1872, £1,391-1-7. Corresponding week last year, £1,547-18-10. Decrease, £156-17 3. From 1st July 1872 to 24th August 1872, £12,657-0-8. From 1st July 1871 to 26th August 1871, £12,200-17-3. Increase, £456-3-5. Miles open week ending 24th August 1872, 223½. Corresponding week last year, 223. Increase, ½. Per mile open week ending 24th August 1872, £6-4-6. Corresponding week last year, £6-18-10. Decrease, £0-14-4.

Fatal Accident.—Some time last week a European seaman, named Gill, belonging to the British ship Winestead was crushed to death by an iron tank falling upon him. It appeared that the deceased had been ashore, and was going on board his vessel which was moored alongiside No. 6 Jetty, with a bottle of brandy under his arm. On being told by some one on board that he would not be allowed to take the liquor with him on board, he went about the jetty, trying to conceal the bottle, and got to the place where the tank was being lowered by means of the crane, when, accidentally, the tank fell upon him. Death was instantaneous. The Coroner and a jury viewed the body at the Medical College Hospital, and the inquest was adjourned till the 5th instant.—*Englishman.*

Too Clever by Half.—The police the other day received information from a servant in the employ of a native merchant that a burglary had been committed in the house of his master. Mr. Croft, the inspector of the local thanna, ascertained from enquiries made by him that the thief could be no other than the informer himself, and upon his closely questioning the latter, he discovered that the servant had made arrangements, having got his boat ready, to carry away his booty, when he succeeded in getting the money from his master's till. For this purpose he had cut the mat-wall of the shop, and had entered it, but was very much disappointed in not getting the money, his master having the evening previous removed it to his own house. Having cut the mat-wall, to stave off suspicion, he thought it safe to report the matter to the police. Certain marks on his person, which had been caused by his forcing his way through the passage he had cut led to the detection of his being the burglar. The servant had collected for his master the day previous Rs. 3,000, and the keys of the shop were in his possession.—*Ibid.*

Short-date Summonses.—The Appellate High Court, Original Civil Jurisdiction, on last Saturday, delivered judgment in the case submitted by the first Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, with reference to the power of the lower Court to issue summonses returnable within a shorter period than that which gave the defendant two clear days to prepare his defence. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Markby were of opinion that, according to the provisions of Act IX. of 1850, the Court had not the power to grant summonses returnable within the same day or the next day, as had been done during the past twenty years. The defendant, the Court considered, was entitled to two clear days' notice to prepare his defence. In the case of a person who was withdrawing his person or his property from the jurisdiction of the Court, the Judges had the power of causing the arrest of such person by issuing a bench warrant. Since the case had been referred, the Small Cause Court refused to grant short-date summonses, and allowed the plaintiffs to bring up their defendants upon bench-warrants. On last Saturday Mr. A. Smallwood was brought up on a bench-warrant, issued upon an affidavit made by his coachman, to the effect that his master was leaving Calcutta. Mr. Smallwood stated that he was in a very delicate state of health, and was bed-ridden. He had been advised by his medical adviser to go for a change. To his surprise he was arrested, and compelled, in that weak state, to appear before the first Judge, who granted the warrant. His coachman had only that morning cleaned his carriage, and what was due to the man was for the current month. The Judge (Mr. Fagan) ordered Mr. Smallwood to deposit the money, and adjourned the case for two months, to be heard on his return to Calcutta.—*Ibid.*

THE VEXED QUESTION.

The new Simla journal publishes the following skit :—

There has been so much said, and unsaid, about the annual trip from Calcutta to Simla, that we are somewhat chary of alluding again to the subject. But as our silence may possibly be construed into ignorance of what goes on under our office table, we may say that this important matter has been at length decided, by the Committee to whom it was referred, and that the following arrangements will be proposed :—

1.—His Excellency the Viceroy and personal staff will come up as usual next year, and remain absent from Calcutta until the end of October.

2.—The Hon'ble Members of Council and Chief Secretaries will be ordered to remain in Calcutta with their office establishments, to conduct the duties of the State. When the Viceroy's initials are necessary to any State paper, the wire will be put into requisition and delay thus obviated.

3.—The Commissary General, Director General of Telegraph and Post Offices, Surveyor General, Inspector General of Hospitals, Inspector General of Fisheries, Comptroller General of Accounts, will accompany the Government of India to Simla, but with these exceptions the Executive Departments will remain in Calcutta throughout the year. The horses of the functionaries above named will no longer be carried at the public expense. The traditional pony goes home with Sir Richard Temple for the inspection of the Select Committee on Indian Finance.

It has not yet been decided whether the Commander-in-Chief will be allowed to proceed as usual to Simla. This being purely a military question, a Committee composed so entirely of the civil element, as the Committee of Secretaries is, could not come to a satisfactory conclusion on the point. But another Committee composed of a few first-class Barrack Masters, with a well known Military Financier as President, will shortly sit to discuss and decide the question.

As regards the ministerial establishments, only those absolutely necessary to carry on the current duties of the Viceroy and Staff will accompany His Excellency to Simla, and a comprehensive scheme for taking them all up by bullock train is under consideration. The particulars have not yet reached us, but we have reason to believe that it will include the introduction of a kind of "Travelling Secretariat," similar to the present travelling Post Offices on the lines of Railway, so that the current official duties of the State shall be carried on without interruption. From Umballa these travelling offices will be tugged by the Traction Engine to Kalka, where arrangements will be made with the Simla bullock train for their transit up hill. The whole to be under the superintendence of the Post Master General of Bengal. The Financial Secretary has been requested to apply the resources of his powerful mind to a further reduction of tour allowances.

The value of the Committee's labours is so obvious that we need not allude to them, further than to express our entire concurrence in all that has been done or that is intended to be done. The saving to the State will be so considerable as fully to compensate the public mind for all the anxiety it has undergone on this vital question. We have reason to believe, moreover, that one of the most striking results will be the immediate abolition of the income-tax, and a jubilee for the grumblers in the plains against the Simla migration.

GENTEEL MISERABLES.

(*Liberal Review.*)

Probably, all things considered, most men and women get the same amount of pleasure and misery out of their lives. But, for all that, there are few who do not, at times, heartily compassionate their neighbours. People are apt to imagine that they could never put up with the kind of life led by many other persons. They are mistaken, of course, for human nature can endure almost anything but an entire stoppage of food supplies. But, though this is the case, there are some existences which seem washed-out and colourless, and one cannot help imagining that the people who live them must be extremely eccentric folk. We allude more especially to a certain section of the middle class, at least they would be placed among the middle class by cursory observers. But in reality, they form a class of themselves, and keep very much to themselves. As a rule their incomes are not large ; on the contrary, they are frequently very limited. Nor can the people be classed as *bonâ fide* ladies and gentlemen, but they cannot be placed upon a level with the common folk. They are generally neatly and primly dressed, and their demeanour is extremely polite, though they are often shy and nervous. They are, apparently, well-educated, though by no means geniuses. They live in small houses, but quiet respectable neighbourhoods—these respectable neighbourhoods, by the way, have invariably a dreary and depressing air about them. Their domains are kept scrupulously clean, and in apple-pie order. Their children forego romping, and, with the exception of a few black sheep, who are the terror of the district, are more docile and wiser than the children of either the upper, middle, or lower section of the community. They are regular attendants at church and chapel, but scarcely go anywhere else. The theatre does not see them pass its portals very often, and the opera house still less frequently. You would not catch them at race meetings or agricultural shows. In short, they will scarcely be seen anywhere where expense is involved. They may, perhaps, now and then take a sedate little walk, but they will not do this when it is a wet day. They appear to be on terms of social intimacy with few, if any, for the voice of festivity is rarely, if ever, heard in their houses, and they seldom pay visits to other people's. In fact they are almost without friends.

The question arises, is poverty the cause of the eccentric behaviour of these individuals? It is hard to suppose that people would designedly deny themselves what to the vast majority constitute the delights of life. We do not find that the other sections of the community do so. The aristocrats, when they are not being stared at in open-mouthed wonder, enjoy themselves in a thorough-going manner. They shoot, hunt, dance, and play croquet and cricket. The middle class, though they, to a large extent, prostrate themselves before the god of fashion and etiquette, follow suit, and the amount of money they spend shows how eagerly they seek amusement. The working class, it is very well known, recklessly drain the cup of pleasure to the dregs, and expend all their energies in doing so. In short, every class, but this genteel class, acts upon the principle that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy—though whether the members of it do more than other people is a question open to considerable doubt. Though these genteel people are comparatively friendless—friendship could not exist in the chilling atmosphere in which they live—none are so frightened of what the world will say of them. They would not be guilty of impropriety for fear they should be found out. They look on horrified when other and more daring souls act in a manner which, all things considered, judged from the standpoint of the genteel, is a shade on the wrong side. These genteel beings are never entrapped into anything that they ought to keep out of, but for all that they are not appreciated, and their many virtues receive but small acknowledgment. Nobody pretends to entertain any very great love for them. Most people are afraid to enter their domiciles. Their neat, prim rooms, lacking conspicuously that cosy look which most rooms in small houses possess, at once cast a gloom over unlucky visitors. Everything has that stiff, starched look so antagonistic to real comfort. There is a subdued, cold atmosphere, which at once knocks the spirits out of the most exuberant. The conversation of the genteel people is on a par with their surroundings. It is very proper, but dreadfully commonplace. Neither is it well sustained, but consists of a series of spasmodic jerks. It is of that type which does not enlighten you in the slightest as to the real character of the speaker. You know as much about such persons before you begin to talk to them as you do after you have finished. This, at the best, is an unsatisfactory state of things, and it is by no means surprising that the acquaintance of such people is not cultivated. If you dine or take tea with them, the viands appear to partake of the same character. They seem to be all right, but yet you cannot enjoy them. Your hosts appear to be doing the best they can, but they lack heartiness, and the consequence is that you are devoutly thankful when such meals are brought to a conclusion. You long for the time when you can with decency depart, for never have you felt more like a fish out of water, and nowhere have your conversational powers failed you so utterly. When there are children in such houses they are to be pitied. The poor little beings seem to have all the life and spirits knocked out of them.

We cannot help compassionating these genteel people. They may, perhaps, be as happy as other people, but the kind of life they lead is repugnant to men and women of ordinary susceptibilities. Probably, in the majority of instances, they are people of a straitened means who have a hard task to keep up appearances. All we can say is, that they make a mistake, and throw away the substance in pursuing the shadow. If they expended less in empty display and more in real comfort, they would be far happier, and would not frighten so many of their friends away from them.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases of Advanced Years.—When man has passed to the borders of old age, the digestion becomes impaired, the nervous system grows feeble, and the physical power shows increased weakness. Hence arise congestion of the liver, lungs, or head, followed by dropsy, asthma, or apoplexy, which too frequently afflict the aged. The liver usually first becomes torpid, but its activity may speedily be revived by rubbing Holloway's Ointment thoroughly over the pit of the stomach, and right side, at least twice a day, and taking the Pills at the same time. This treatment also cures all other congested organs, by varying the parts rubbed according to the situations of the congestion. 34.

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To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France.

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

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Licensee for the manufacture of every patent Breech-Loader of repute in the market.

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HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

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INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. on daily balances.

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INTEREST at three per cent. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

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HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
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Do do 12 do 5 "

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

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INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

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INVESTED FUNDS, exclusive of the value of sums Reassured, Rs. 65,00,000.

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Age.	Civil Risks. With Profits.	Civil Risks. Without Profits.	Military Risks. With Profits.	Military Risks. Without Profits.	Age.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
25	38 8	34 0	43 0	38 0	25
30	43 0	38 0	47 8	42 0	30
35	48 0	42 0	52 8	46 0	35
40	54 0	47 0	58 8	51 0	40
45	60 0	53 0	65 0	57 0	45
50	70 0	61 0	74 8	65 0	50

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WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

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For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

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NOTICE.

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The Public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being infringed.

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Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
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TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

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